THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 126. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

ANOTHER AVONDALE.

The Massacre at Pittston.

A Night of Horror.

Nineteen Miners Killed.

Unremitting Efforts at Rescue.

Interviews with Survivors.

Description of the Scene.

PITTSTON, Pa., May 28.—From midnight to noon to-day the excitement around the West Pittston shaft has been unabated. Thousands of people arrived on the ground last night, and the period of suspense was trying and intense. Everybody had his own theory as to the chances of life for the men in the depth beneath. Some thought that the miners would be saved on account of the copious supply of water running through the mines, but all the mining engineers, superintendents, foremen, and experienced miners thought the chance of salvation very meagre. Avondale was a tale-telling and sorrowful precedent, and the surging crowd, arguing more from analogy than any scientific knowledge of the facts in the case, concurred in the belief that the unfortunate men who were lying in the subterranean channel of death were beyond all hopes of recovery. Mothers and wives participated in the same

FEELING OF DESPAIR,

and loud were the lamentations heard on all sides, finding an echo in every heart, and drawing tears from every eye. The whole scene around the shaft was a perfect illustration of hopelessness and resignation, but the brave men working incessantly, with no other incentive than love of their fellow-men, did not diminish their energy nor allow their ardor to cool. Towards midnight preparations were completed to enter the shaft. A temporary platform carriages had been constructed and a hoisting apparatus prepared. The rope attached to the carriage was manned by five hundred willing hands, and an efficient officer, Mr. J. E. Patterson, had charge of the signals and hoisting. To keep the crowd away and clear passages for the transmission of fresh air, a circle of rope was formed around the mine and nobody allowed inside the enclosure.

At 11 o'clock P. M. four men volunteered to enter the shaft. They were lowered down, but could not penetrate further than 100 feet. When hoisted up they reported

INDISTINCT VOICES COMING FROM BELOW.

A fluttering of hope ran through the crowd.

At 11·30 three miners voluteered again, but after reaching the depth of 200 feet the signal was given for hoisting. They reported a noise, but it might have been an echo.

At 12 M. three miners were let down, and nothing was heard from them for half an hour. The suspense was intolerable. Many apprehensions of danger were afloat when at last the signal was given to hoist. The explorers went as far as the barricade built by the miners, and on that they found, written with chalk, the following inscription:—

"WE ARE ALL IN HERE."

From that time till noon to-day the men were brought up gradually, sometimes one at a time. Medical aid was plenty, there being a large number of physicians on the ground furnished with restoratives and other medical stores. The men around worked bravely, sustained by the hope that every new arrival at the top of the shaft would be a live man. The sonorous voice of Patterson at the mouth of the shaft proclaimed the fate of the men. The air resounded at regular intervals with the announcement "dead," "dying," "breathing hard," "groaning heavily," "insensible," and many other equally descriptive and sad qualifications. Those who volunteered to enter the mines in search of the men were often overcome with choke-damp, and many of them are not yet free from its effects.

THE LAST MAN.

At 11·30 A. M. thirty-six men had been hoisted up, and another man was reported missing. Several parties went down in search of him, but did not succeed. He was supposed to be at the bottom of the shaft, buried under the debris. Men were sent with shovels and picks to clear the rubbish, and others volunteered to explore the mines east and west. For two long hours the men worked with a will, and for two long hours the people outside were held in breathless suspense. At last the long-expected signal to hoist was given, and the man brought up alive. He was found lying on his side, with his arm under his head, about fifty feet from the place in which he usually worked. He had crept into an airway, and the water near the airway was waist deep. Had he been there an hour longer he would have been drowned. After being brought to the open air the reaction was too strong for him, and at 4 o'clock he was added to the list of dead.

One of the miners working at the shaft was saved providentially. A short time before the fire broke out he was suddenly seized with a severe toothache. Without any delay he went out to have the tooth extracted, and before he was a dozen rods away the breaker was in flames. One of the men who died (Martin Crehan) could have been saved, but, anxious for the safety of his fellows, he ran to the east gangway to inform them of the impending calamity, and returned too late to secure his own life.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SAVED.

At four o'clock this afternoon I repaired to the house of Thomas Edwards and his son George, two of the men who had been within the gates of death. Neither of them had suffered much, and both were able to converse freely. The following is the conversation which took place:—

Reporter—George, I want you to relate, as far as you can remember, the events of the last twenty-four hours: how you felt in the mines, and what occurred there?

George—We went into the mines this morning at 8. At 2 we were preparing to come out. Upon approaching the foot I noticed some burning timbers falling down, and the truth came on my mind that the shaft was on fire, and that we would all be shut in as they were at Avondale. The carriage above came down with a crash, and we ran back along the east gangway. Robert Smallcombe gave the first warning. After we got back about two hundred feet we commenced building a wall across the gangway to keep away the smoke. One of the men, John Burroughs, wrote on this barricade, "We are all inside here," and after we got inside we encouraged each other, and held a prayer meeting, and prepared for the worst. Few of our men were calm. At 6 o'clock some of them began to sleep. I tried to wake them, but they would no sooner wake than they would fall asleep again. I opened the door and went towards the shaft, but was nearly overcome with the smoke and sulphur. I went back to the men and found most of them asleep. I remember nothing further.

STATEMENT OF THE SMALLCOMBES.

From Edwards' house I went to the home of the Smallcombes; four of the family were in the mine, and the father lay dead while the three sons were lively and almost convalescent. The explanations given by these three sons are very clear and interesting. Each of them talked in his turn. This is their statement:—

Thomas saw the smoke about two hundred feet from the foot of the shaft; at 2·30 I went to look for Thomas Crehan, and saw him go up the shaft just as I reached it; I went back to look for father, and met him and my brothers going towards the floor; we tried to get there, but the fire was too hot and the smoke too thick; we then went back to the east gangway and assisted the men to build a barricade across the gangway; we built it of calm and stone, and some of the men stripped themselves of their clothing to put in the crevices; it took us an hour and a half to put up the wall; all the men in the mines were assisting us as far as their feelings would allow them; many of them were overcome with grief, and could not work; Martin Cooney, eighteen years old, died in half an hour after the barricade was built; he died of a broken heart; the three men found on the outside tried to get into the enclosure, but were suffocated in the attempt; two of the men on the outside were doing sentinel duty, watching the current of air at the foot of the shaft; the air went upwards after the first half hour, and continued so for two hours, so we opened the door; Robert and Thomas had just been relieved, when Andrew Morgan and Hiram Morgan and Hiram Cuftis went there, and they must have fallen under the influence of chokedamp, but we could not say why they did not come back to us. At 7·30 we held a prayer-meeting. Some were cursing and others singing hymns. We sang this verse:—

Before Jehovah's awful throne,
Ye nations bow with sacred joy;
Know that the Lord is God alone,
He can create and he destroy.

Many were crying, and one little boy, James Jones, cried out, "I shall never see my dear mother again."

Information just received shows that John Burroughs died this evening at the hotel near the shaft. This makes

EIGHTEEN DEAD AND NINETEEN LIVING.

An inquest will be held to-morrow morning on the dead bodies. There is no doubt as to the criminal oversight of the operators in the evasion of the ventilation. This law forbids more than twenty men to work in the shaft at one time until two openings are secured. Black & Co. worked sixty-five men. The inspector had visited the mines on Thursday, and should have enforced the requirements of the bill.

The men who have lost their lives in this disaster will be buried on Tuesday.—*N. Y. World.*

THE MURDERED HOSTAGES.

Sketch of the Abbe Duguerry.

There appears now to be no doubt of the fate of the poor Archbishop of Paris and his companions, among whom was the Abbe Gaspard Duguerry. The latter was born at Lyons, in 1797, of a family who originally came from Switzerland. His father was a wood merchant. In 1812 he entered the College of Villafranca, and in 1814 he began his eccle siastical studies. In 1820 he was ordained priest, under a dispensation, and devoted four years to the study of philosophy and theological oratory, when he began to preach, officiating in Lyons and Paris. In 1827 he was appointed by Charles X almoner to the 6th Regiment of the Royal Guard, accompanying it to Rouen, Orleans, and Paris. In Orleans, in 1830, he pronounced an eulogy on Joan of Arc, and twenty-eight years afterwards was invited to repeat it. In 1840 he visited Rome, and on his return was made Canon of Notre Dame, and subsequently was appointed cure of the Church St. Eustache and of the Madeleine. In 1861 he was nominated Bishop of Marseilles, but requested the Emperor to permit him to decline the nomination. In 1868 he had charge of the religious education of the Prince Imperial—a circumstance to which he was probably indebted for his selection by the Communist leaders as a hostage. He received the order of the Legion of Honor in 1846, and was made a commander in 1868 at the first communion of the Prince. Among his contributions to ecclesiastical literature are:—"Eulogy of Joan of Arc," in 1828; "La Trappe Better Understood," in 1844; "History of the Old and New Testaments," in 1846; "Lives of the Saints," 1845; "Notice of the Count de Ciocheville;" a second "Eulogy on Joan of Arc," in 1856; "Retreat," preached at the conference of St. Vincent de Paul; "The Dominical Oratory," sermons delivered at the Chapel of the Tuileries, 1866.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7·43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of Wind.	Velocity.	Force of Wind.	State of Weather.
Baltimore	30·20	70	N. E.	1	....	Cloud
Boston	30·08	71	W.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Charleston, S. C.	30·15	78	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Cheyenne	28·90	58	E.	6	Gentle.	T.stm
Chicago	29·98	73	S.	6	Gentle.	Fair
Cincinnati	30·05	75	S.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Detroit	30·00	72	S.	1	..	Clear
Indianapolis	29·98	74	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Fair
Key West, Fla.	30·06	82	S. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Mobile	30·02	75	S. W.	7	Gentle.	Fair
Mt. Washington	30·24	47	N. W.	20	V.black	Fair
New Orleans	29·98	75	S.	2	V. gent.	Cloud
New York	30·16	61	S. W.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Norfolk	30·17	75	S.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Philadelphia	30·17	74	S.	..	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30·17	73	N. W.	..	....	Clear
St. Louis	29·95	72	S. E.	1	....	Fair
Washington	30·17	69	S. E.	1	V. gent.	Cloud
Wilmington, N.C	30·20	82	S.	2	....	Fair

THE FORTUNATE FEW.

A Lottery Drawing—Chicagoans in Luck.

The Chicago *Republican*, after giving an account of the drawing of the Milwaukee Musical Society's gift scheme, says:—

Strange to relate, the winners of the $25,000 prize and the $5000 prize are both residents of Chicago. The ticket No. 19,215, which drew the first prize, was purchased by Mrs. Celle, residing at No. 224 South Leavitt street. This estimable lady is the widow of Captain Adam Celle, a member of the New York Marine Cavalry, who died in Libby Prison in 1866, of wounds received. Mrs. Celle has been in poor health and in straitened circumstances, and it was only as a birthday present for her little boy, a bright little chap of seven summers, that she invested in the ticket a sum which represented much to her. On reading the prize list she fainted with joy, and could not credit the fact that fickle fortune had been so kind to her. She left for Salem, Mass., where her parents reside, a happier woman than she has been for many a day.

The second prize of $5000 was drawn by Charles E. Strauhenzie, a printer in the *Republican* office, a native of Beloit, Wis., whence he only arrived last week. He is a steady and unassuming young man, of sober and quiet habits, and the sole stay of a widowed mother and a family of young brothers and sisters. Every one in the establishment heartily congratulated him on his good fortune, as he started out trembling with joy to carry the good news to his worthy mother.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Commune Dead.

Desperate Expiring Struggle.

Sixty Thousand Lives Lost.

Murder of Hostages.

General Vinoy Appointed Governor.

Great Rejoicings at Paris.

The Fire Under Control.

No Insurgent Bands Remaining.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Murdered Hostages.

VERSAILLES, May 28—Evening.—Sixty-nine hostages, inclucing the Archbishop of Paris, the Apostolic Proto-Notary, nineteen priests, the President of the Cour des Comptes, and the Mexican banker Jecker, were shot on Wednesday in La Roquette prison.

There has been

Fighting in Paris All Day.

The cemetery of Pere la Chaise, which had been reoccupied by the insurgents, was bombarded and retaken. MacMahon telegraphs that he is absolute master of the city.

The Loss of the Insurgents

is immense, and cremation is seriously proposed as a sanitary measure.

The Death of Delescluze.

VERSAILLES, May 28.—Delescluze, Delegate Minister of War under the Commune, was shot by his guards and instantly killed last night in attempting to escape.

The Trial of the Communist Leaders

taken alive commences during the present week. Conviction is inevitable, and it is generally believed that every one will suffer death.

After a desperate and bloody conflict the Government forces succeeded in

Capturing the Insurgent Positions at Belleville

and Pere la Chase late last night. Firing then ceased, and this morning on the troops advancing on the one position yet held by the Commune, the insurgents

Hoisted a White Flag and Surrendered.

They were immediately disarmed, and the great rebellion of Paris in 1871 had ended. Thirty-eight regiments of the line belonging to MacMahon's army have returned to Versailles in triumph, the men having flowers and branches in the muzzles of their rifles, and bearing also a magnificent banner of red silk captured from the Communists.

General Vinoy is Appointed Governor of Paris

by Thiers. It is proposed, as a temporary measure, to divide the capital into twenty military districts, each strongly garrisoned, and this arrangement will be maintained until order is completely restored and the passions aroused by the insurrection have disappeared. Owing to the admirable plan adopted by MacMahon for

Storming the Barricades,

the Versailles troops did not suffer heavily during the seven days of fighting in the streets of Paris.

The Loss of the Army Altogether

is only 2895, while, according to the most reliable estimates, the losses of the insurgents are over fifteen times as great.

Among the unfortunate persons hold as hostages in the prison of La Roquette who were murdered were ten nuns.

Yesterday

The Insurgent Prisoners

at Sartoy made a desperate effort to escape. They set fire to the straw given them to sleep upon, and in the confusion which followed sixty-five effected their escape, but twenty-four were recaptured.

The French Government will ask the

Extradition of all Communist

leaders who take refuge in England.

The Paris Fires.

PARIS, May 28—Night.—The firemen from Antwerp are now entering Paris. The fire in the Hotel Dieu is extinguished. Paschall and Grousset, two of the principal leaders of the insurrection, have not been discovered, and it is believed they are alive and hiding. Since 8 o'clock last night, when the entire city was in the hands of the Versailles troops, priests and cabs had been again seen making their appearance on the streets.

Ten Thousand Prisoners

are now passing through the Rue Lafayette, mostly bareheaded, and with uniforms turned inside out. Among them are two thousand regulars, who went over to the insurgents on the outbreak of the rebellion. The bystanders are quiet, and do not utter words of reproach.

The Fighting at Belleville.

PARIS, May 29.—The fighting at Belleville, Menilmontant, and Pere la Chaise was desperate,

No Quarter was Given

to man, woman, or child. Military law is established in the city, and executions are progressing at the Champs de Mars, Park de Monceaux, and Hotel de Ville. Fifty to one hundred insurgents are shot at a time, and no one is permitted to leave Paris without a pass signed by Marshal MacMahon.

Among the Hostages Shot

by the insurgents were Abbes Sicla and Duguerry; the Jesuit fathers Olivari, Caubert, Baregy, Abbe Allard, banker Jecker, and twenty-five gendarmes.

The last band of insurgents was crushed yesterday at the cemetery of Pere la Chaise. Three thousand prisoners arrived here yesterday.

Disarmament of the National Guards

is proceeding. Multitudes of people have been arrested. The population of Paris are enthusiastic over their deliverance.

Nearly Every Member of the Commune has been Shot

or executed immediately after capture.

The Western and Orleans Railway lines were opened to-day to goods traffic.

The Exit of Persons from Paris

is forbidden.

Provisions are scarce, and the markets empty.

LONDON, May 29.—The *Times'* special from Paris says that

Favre and Simon

are likely to be replaced in the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Instruction.

The Bavarian general commanding at Champigny has asked for passports for the insurgent officers who were captured by his troops at Vincennes, and was referred by General Vinoy, as an answer, to the text of the Peace Convention.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Yachting Season.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The Yacht Club has conceded Ashbury's claim that but one yacht shall race against the challenger for the cup won by the yacht America.

A private telegram announces the

Woods on Fire

at Chataugy Lake, Franklin county, in this State, on Friday, and summer cottages belonging to Josiah Hedding, banker, of this city, and Colonel Thompson, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and others, were totally destroyed. Insured.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—Cotton in fair demand, and firm; middling uplands, 16½@16¾c.; low middlings, 15¾@16c. Flour dull. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania, $1·55@1·58. Corn weak; Southern white, 76@78c.; Southern yellow and mixed Western, 74@75c. Oats dull at 62@66c. Mess Pork quiet at $17@17·50. Bacon steady; shoulders, 7¼@7½c.; rib sides, 9¼c.; clear rib, 9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 16@17c. Lard dull at 11@11½c.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Monday, May 29, 1871.

There is a slight increase in the demand for money to-day, but the very liberal supply offering is more than sufficient to meet all wants. Rates continue very easy at 4@5 per cent. on call, with Governments or other good collaterals, and at 5@6 per cent. on mercantile acceptances having three to four months to mature. The condition of the market is very favorable to reliable borrowers.

The gold market is devoid of new feature, but firm, with the sales ranging from 111⅝@111¾, closing at the lower figure.

In United States securities there is only a slight movement at about Saturday's closing prices.

The stock market was exceedingly active and prices are higher. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 107½, and City 6s at 103 for the new bonds.

Reading Railroad was in brisk demand, with large sales at 59@59·31; Pennsylvania also sold freely at 61¾@62; Camden and Amboy at 130@130¾; Minehill at 54½; North Pennsylvania at 48, and Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at 28⅜; 45¼ was bid for Catawissa preferred.

In Canal shares there was more spirit. Schuylkill sold at 9½, b. o.; preferred do. at 18¾, and Lehigh sold freely at 37¾@38. A few shares of Morris sold at 53.

In Bank stocks there were sales of Mechanics at 32½ and Manufacturers' at 30. No further sales are reported.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$6600 Pa 6s 2 se	107⅛	7 sh Mech Bk	32½
$1000 City 6s, New	103	17 sh Manu Bank	30
$23000 do	103	2 sh Cam & Am	130½
$4000 C & A m 6s, 89	96	17 sh Leh Nav St	37½
$900 Perkiomen 6s	80	300 do	37½
500 sh Reading R	59¼	700 do b3	37½
100 do b60	59 3-18	700 do b5	37½
100 do b5	58⅛	200 do b60	38
17 sh Penna R	61⅜	300 do s60	37½
200 do b60	62	100 do c	37½
300 do b5	62	500 do b30	38
28 do allot	61⅜	200 do s60	37½
250 do	61⅜	38 sh Minehill R	54½
200 do b60	62	10 sh N Penna R	48

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅜@111¾; do. 1864, 111¾@111¾; do. 1865, 111¾@111¾; do., July, 1865, 113⅞@114; do., July, 1867, 113⅞@114; do. July, 1868, 114@114⅛; 10-40s, 109⅞@100. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115⅝@115¾. Gold, 111¼@112.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 29.—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 8@8¼c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing to fix prices. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·25@2·30.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $30 per ton. Tanner's Bark is selling at $15@17 per cord for chesnut and $20@21 for Spanish oak.

The Flour market is steady, without, however, any great degree of activity. The demand is principally from the home consumers, who purchase only to supply immediate wants. 900 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·75; Minnesota do. do. at $7@7·12½; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·77@6. In corn meal nothing doing. Brandywine is nominal at $4.

Prime Wheat is scarce and in demand at full prices, but the absence of supplies restricts operations. Sales of 2000 bushels Indiana red at $1·65@1·65; and amber at $1·69@1·70. Rye is held at $1·12@1·15 for Pennsylvania and Western and $1·05@1·10 for Southern. Corn is quiet at the recent decline. Sales of yellow at 75c. and Western mixed at 74@75c. Oats are firm, with sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 60@70c.

Whisky—The demand is less active at 94½@95c for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 29.—The maket for Beef Cattle was again excessively dull to-day, and prices favored buyers. The receipts were quite liberal, and many remained in the pens unsold. We quote choice at 7¼@7¾c., fair to good at 5½@6½c., and common at 4@5c. per pound, gross. A few brought 8c. Receipts, 2500 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Sheep.
56 Owen Smith, Pennsylvania and Ohio, 7@7½.
65 A. Christy, Ohio, 7@7¾.
62 R. Maynes, Western, 7@7¾.
25 James Christy, Western, 7@7½.
25 B. F. McFillen, Lancaster county, 7@7¾.
92 John McArule, Western, 7¼@7¾.
33 Dengler & McCleese, Cumberland co., 6¼@7.
57 P. F. McFillen, Western, 6¾@7½.
62 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 6½@7½.
100 James McFillen, Western, 6¼@7¼.
64 E. S. McFillen, Western, 6¾@7¼.
345 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 6¼@7¾.
79 M. Ullman, Lancaster co., 6¾@7¼.
50 D. Smyth & Bro., Western, 7@7½.
145 Mooney, Miller & Co., Western, 7@8.
45 D. Smyth & Co., Western, 6¾@7¾.
59 L. Frank, Western, 6¾@7¼.
66 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Western, 7@7¼.
55 H. Frank, Franklin co., 6@6¾.
85 Gus. Schamberg, Western, 6¾@7¼.
63 H. Chain, Western and Penna., 6@7¼.
36 Eicorn & Co., Lancaster co. and Md., 7@8.
80 J. S. Kirk, Lancaster co., 7@7¾.
30 Blum & Co., Kentucky, 6¾@7¼.
104 Hope & Levi, Western, 6¼@7¼.
49 S. Frank, Western, 7@7¾.
27 D. Bachman, Lancaster co., 7@7¾.

Cows and Calves were not much in request. We quote at $45@65. Receipts, 200 head.

Sheep attracted but little attention, and prices declined. Sales of clipped at 4@5¼c. ₱ lb. Receipts, 15,000 head.

Hogs—There was no vitality in this department, and prices continue to droop, under the influence of reports of a heavy hog crop this summer. We quote common at 6¾@6¾c., and prime at 7c. ₱ lb. for corn-fed. Receipts, 3000 head.

THIRD EDITION

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

Army and Navy Orders.

The German Peace Festival.

Observances at Various Points.

Decoration of Graves.

Fire at Gloucester, Mass.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Glen Paper Mills.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The employes sent from the Treasury Department to the Glen Paper Mills, Philadelphia, have made their report to the effect that fifty-eight millions of sheets of paper especially manufactured for Government currency purposes have been counted; and it further appears that that amount of paper, without any exception, came safely into the possession of the Treasury Department.

The Receipts from Internal Revenue

for the month are not more than half of what they were during last May, owing to reduction of taxes, but the

Receipts from Customs

are larger than were anticipated under a reuced tariff.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant Samuel Beldon has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office, and Chief Engineer Edward Farmer has been deached from the Boston Navy Yard, and placed on waiting orders.

Army Orders.

Captain McClure, of the Army Commissary-General's Office, has been ordered to proceed to Carlisle Barracks to make a detailed inspection of the subsistence stores at that post, and to report to the Commissary-General their quantity and condition, and what disposition should be made of them.

President Grant

has deferred his visit to Long Branch until Thursday. He will to-morrow attend the ceremonies at Arlington, including addresses and the decoration of the graves of Union deceased soldiers.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, May 29—10·30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer has fallen on the Pacific coast, with light rains on Sunday, and now remains low. It has fallen, with threatening weather and light rains this morning, at the Rocky Mountain station. The highest pressure is off Cape Hatteras, whence it diminishes very slowly to the westward. Cloudy weather, with local light rains, has continued to prevail in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys and in the Southern States. Clear weather is generally reported from the lakes, and the rain of Sunday in the Eastern States has cleared away. Light and fresh winds from the southeast and south very generally prevail from Minnesota to the Gulf and the Atlantic coast.

Probabilities.—It is probable that the barometer will rise, with clearing-up weather, on the Pacific coast, and that threatening weather will to-night be experienced in the Missouri valley. Light rain will probably pass over the Cumberland and Blue Ridge. Partially clear and warm weather is probable from Lake Erie to the Middle and East Atlantic.

FROM THE STATE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The German Festival at Reading.

READING, May 29.—The German Peace Celebration was the largest affair of the kind ever held here. It was participated in by all nationalities, and by business men in general.

The programme comprised religious services yesterday at the German Lutheran and German Catholic churches, and a grand procession today. After the parade a celebration was held at Lauer's Park, at which addresses were delivered in English and German, succeeded by the planting of the "Peace Oak," music, and festive enjoyments.

Business was suspended during the day, and visitors were present from abroad. John Keppleman is President of the Fest.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Naval Court Martial.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., May 29.—Rear Admiral Taylor arrived at the Navy Yard to-day to serve as Judge Advocate in the court-martial for the trial of a sailor for desertion from the United States steamer Ticonderoga. Captain Bradford and others will constitute a court for the trial of this and other cases.

The Drought.

Farming interests in this section are suffering seriously from drought.

Fire at Gloucester, Mass.

BOSTON, May 29.—A fire in Gloucester yesterday destroyed two blocks owned by Webster & Babson, and occupied by Brown, dealer in millinery goods; Alexander Pattid, dry goods; Barrett, clothing; and W. H. Perrin, lawyer. Total loss, $25,000, mostly insured.

Decoration Day.

To-morrow will be more generally observed than ever before. The banks will be closed, civil courts adjourn over, and many business firms close their stores during the afternoon. The floral arrangements are very extensive.

FROM THE DOMINION.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Supposed Drowning Case.

HALIFAX, May 29.—Captain Mathewson and D. McKean, of the Inman steamer City of Durham, are supposed to have been drowned while on a fishing excursion yesterday. Their boat was seen capsized. Neither it nor the bodies were found.

Halifax and Foreign Mails.

OTTAWA, May 29.—The contract for carrying the mails between Halifax, Cork, and Liverpool was awarded by the Canadian and Imperial Governments to Hugh Allen on the terms formerly made with the Inman line.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Peace Festival in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 29.—The Great German peace festival was a success. The thoroughfares are crowded with citizens and visitors from the surrounding country. Stores and private residences are handsomely decorated. At noon the procession had been moving an hour and a half, and still one-third remained at the place of rendezvous. The emblems and decorations are magnificent.

FROM BALTIMORE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

German Catholic Celebration.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—The annual convention of the German Catholic Central Union of the United States assembled yesterday at St. Michael's Church in this city. Delegates were present from all the German Catholic societies of the United States. To-day the visiting and local societies formed in procession, and several thousand paraded the principal streets with banners and bands of music.

Vice-President Colfax Improving.

In answer to a friendly despatch, sent Saturday evening, on receipt of discouraging news from Washington concerning the health of the Vice-President, Mr. Colfax himself on Sunday telegraphed as follows:—

I send you thanks for such earnest sympathy, and dictate this reply. The attack which prostrated me was more violent than I supposed on Monday; but, since Tuesday, every symptom is favorable, and, with God's providence, I hope for entire recovery. I am better as I telegraph you than at any hour since the attack. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

A despatch from Washington at a late hour last evening states that the Vice-President was so much better yesterday that he was able to leave his bed for several hours at a time, and to see some visitors. There is no longer any cause for anxiety in regard to his recovery, and he is now hoping to be able to start for his home in Indiana by Wednesday of this week.

—*N. Y. Tribune to-day.*

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MAY 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....72 | 11 A. M.....78 | 2 P. M.....90

SUN RISES..... 4·35 | MOON SETS..... 1·56
SUN SETS..... 7·19 | HIGH WATER..... 9·42

(By Cable.)

LONDON, May 29.—Steamship Wisconsin, from New York, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded to Liverpool.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, New York, do.
Schr Alcora, Dennison, Old Cambridge, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Geo. A. Twibill, Loughery, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Alfred Day Huddell, Long, Boston, do.
Schr Jas. L. Maloy, Russell, Cambridgeport, do.
Barge Great Western, McIntyre, New York, do.
Schr Mediator, McLane, New Haven, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Edward Kidder, Baker, Amesbury Point, do.
Schr Charles Carroll, Chase, Hyannis, do.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Mulford, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Joe Johnson, Ingraham, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED MORNING.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Nor. barkentine Alert, Ehrenreich, 76 days from Gefle, with iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Br. brig Escort, Baker, 55 days from Messina, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to L. Westergaard & Co.
Ital. brig Dominico, Colotto, 70 days fm Palermo, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.—vessel to Paul Pohl, Jr.
Schr A. M. Bliss, McIntire, 17 days from Port Antonio, with fruit to Stilson & Boyer.
Schr Kansas, Cannon, 5 days from Concord, Del., with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr Onward, Evans, 2 days from Indian River, with lumber to John L. Redner.
Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, 10 days from St. Marys, Geo., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, from Suffolk, Va., with cedar logs to Clement & Dunbar.
Schr Daniel Corbit, Eldridge, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.
Schr Sarah C. Smith, Banks, from Mobile, with old iron to Phoenix Iron Co.
Schr Sarah Fisher, Carlisle, from Norfolk, with lumber.
Schr Hannie Westbrook, Littlejohn, from New York, with cement.
Schr Maggie Cummins, Smith, from Cohasset, with fish.
Schr Zealous, Lankford, from Rappahannock, with wood.
Schr Thomas Border, Wrightington, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr O. Carroll, Chase, from New York, with fish.
Tugs Thomas Jefferson, Allen; Joe Johnson, Ingraham; Chesapeake, Merrihew; and G. B. Hutchings, Mulford, from Baltimore, with tows of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Royal Charlie, from Ardrossan, and a ship, name unknown.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Pioneer, Wakeley, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., at 2 P. M. 28th inst.

By Telegraph to the Philadelphia Exchange.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.—The steamer Hercules (before reported sunk at Georgetown, D. C.,) has been brought to the navy yard here, and is on the railway for repairs. We found her bottom badly damaged by grounding on the ledge of rocks in the harbor of Georgetown, D. C., while lying at J. G. Waten's wharf, awaiting a favorable tide for passing through the draw at Long Bridge.

W. B. GALLAGHER.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, May 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light:—Ella, Alex. Toms, Wm. Walker, Sam. Morrell, Marrion, City of Boston, Union Traveller, and Norris.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, May 27.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—C. H. Gage, A. H. Griswold, Albemarle, Velocipede, C. A. Silliman, Ella, T. L. Moore, E. M. Kilduff, F. McWilliams, Frank Sheldon, and Ann McCaffrey, all with coal, for New York.

Osprey, with coal, for Wilmington.

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, May 29.—The Athletic, with coal, for New York, and N. W. Finch, with coal, for Baltimore, left on Saturday night.

James O'Donnell, with coal, for New York, left on Saturday.

Weather.—May 27, 7 P. M., wind W. ¼ N. to W. ¼ S.; 10 P. M., S. E., fresh, overcast; Sunday, 28th, 4·30 A. M., wind due East; 12 M. S. E.; 5 P. M., W. of South, beautiful, bright night; Monday, 29th, 5 A. M., wind, the Irishman's hurricane (up and down the mast, dead calm), foggy; looked up at old Independence Hall vane, indicated S. W., doubted its veracity; came back 6 A. M., slight breeze, found the vane all right, glad of it, won't doubt it again. Barometer:—Sunday, May 28, 5 A. M., 30 16-80; 1 P. M., 30 14-80; 11 P. M., 30 19 80; Monday, May 29, 4·30 A. M., 30 19 80. It should rain to-day; but all signs fail in dry weather. L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, May 29.—The following boats leave in tow to-day:—

Harry and John, Wyoming, Lady Washington, Lebanon, and Isaiah Krocser, with coal to G. C. Morris.

Not For Joe and James R. Harris, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

J. P Woolverton and Wolverton & Tinsman, with lumber to J. H. Woolverton.

Ed. Kennedy, with grain to Hoffman &

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

HOW A GREAT RAILROAD WHEN PROPERLY MANAGED SUCCEEDS.

From the Harrisburg State Journal.

We need not tell the reader who is acquainted with the railroad developments of the country, that New York railroad interests for years controlled the passenger and transportation business of the country. The centre of commercial wealth, the port of entry for foreign importation, and the financial headquarters of the continent, New York railroad men simply treated with contempt all efforts of other men who presumed to compete with them in this business. They ruled railroad stocks just about as corruptly and as arrogantly as Napoleon ruled France, and just as that bloated imperial adventurer fell in disgrace and impotence, when he came in direct contact with a rival whom he treated with contempt, so are railroad men fading away or being overleaped in a contest with the superior skill and honest and energetic management of the Pennsylvania Railroad. This contest has been sharp, quick, and decisive. For years, the boast was on the side of New York—the journalists of that city regaling themselves with "brag" of what they could and would do in this particular, but when the final contest came, it resulted in fixing the Pennsylvania Railroad as the controller of that interest on the American continent. This is now unquestionably the situation of railroad affairs in this country. Pennsylvania is not only the Keystone of the Federal arch, but she is the key which unlocks the natural resources of the continent, affording means of travel and carriage for freight between all our great markets. From the Atlantic coast to the shores of the lakes; thence to the Gulf, and in a wide reach over the prairies to the Pacific Ocean, this mighty enterprise now holds supreme control of our internal commerce, and before long will exercise a potent influence on the trade of the world. There is something sublime in the contemplation of such a fact, for the reason that it proves what can be accomplished by fair enterprise and correct dealing. In restoring the trade and prosperity of the South, there is no doubt this road is now accomplishing as much if not more than is done by acts of Congress and Ku-klux legislation, for the reason that, however just and essential a law may be, in cases like this, it irritates and antagonizes, while a great enterprise which invites to rivalries, which stimulates industry in communities, is always sure to mark its progress by prosperity. It is a singular fact, too, that the Pennsylvania Railroad, more than any other, was directly identified with our military operations to crush rebellion, Mr. Lincoln frequently expressing his reliance on this corporation as an efficient auxiliary in the work of defense and attack. By it Union armies, almost *en masse*, were hurled with the speed of lightning to annihilate Rebel hosts, and by it now, the regions once devastated by war are reinvigorated with trade, and brought in communication with markets to which they never before had access. The same influence and results apply and will affect the great West in all directions. The products of the prairies will ere long be carried to the markets of the world, with only one transhipment and by the same bill of lading. By the connections of this extending and consolidating line, goods can be carried from our Eastern seaboard to any part of the country where a railroad extends, in the same car in which they were first loaded. Its links extended to every commercial mart. It holds in one mighty chain the rice, cotton, and tobacco fields of the South, the inexhaustible grain growing region of the West, the iron, coal, and oil of the North and the Middle States, and the manufacturing localities of the East. It is the veritable golden circle set in iron bands—a medium of communication so tremendous in its power and irresistible in its influence, as to make self-government and the prosperity of a free people no longer a mockery and a subject of ridicule among the aristocracies of the old world. And as long as such enterprises can be kept within the channel of their legitimate usefulness, whereby this road secured its power for success, they will add annually to our prosperity as a people and greatness as a nation.

THE CHICAGO ASSEMBLY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Country ministers will be apt just now to regard with especial interest the recent proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church convened at Chicago. Among other efforts to promote the spiritual health of the now reunited Church, the Assembly is endeavoring to solve the knotty problem which has so long vexed the souls of the elders, yclept "ministerial relief," to hit upon the nice rate of salary which will satisfy both congregation and clergyman—the *juste milieu* between a rank excess of filthy lucre for the priest, on the one hand, and starvation on the other. The expedient proposed is that each congregation shall pay, beside the usual salary to its minister, an annual premium for the assurance of his life; and the question is submitted whether the assurance should not take, in all cases, the form of an annuity.

Looking at the matter from a secular, ordinary business point, this arrangement appears to us an uncertain effort by the Assembly to dodge a very certain sense of wrongdoing. The salaries paid to ministers (outside of the large and wealthy towns) is, in all the religious sects, too small to enable a man to support and educate a family without constant, carking care. The average salary allowed by this very denomination in question to its home missionaries does not reach $300 per annum. A dollar a day is poor wages for a laboring man, whose tastes or habits call for little more than decent clothes, bed, and victuals, and education for his children sufficient to fit them to fill honestly the position he himself holds. But that a man whose very work and position demand culture and mental power, and whose employers are most rigorous in exacting constant and fresh evidence that he possesses them, should be sentenced to a condition of penury in middle life and pauperism in old age, simply because he has chosen to devote these his best gifts to his Master's service, is an injustice which no secular code of work and wages would dare to advocate. In almost all churches there is a lurking sense of shame and delinquency in this matter, and in consequence an effort to stone by gifts, "bees," or donation parties, until finally, the old clergyman, no longer able to work, is put upon a superannuated list, and is looked upon as a burden and pensioner ever after.

Now, there is but one way of placing this subject in a common-sense light. Either the service a clergyman renders his hearers in the cause of religion ought to be paid for in money, or it ought not. If not, then all sects should adopt boldly the platform of the Friends and one branch of the Baptists, who hold that every man should have a trade or profession, and preach and pray as the spirit gives him utterance, without wages. But the objection urged to this system of nonpayment is that a man cannot practice surgery or shoemaking through the week, and keep his mind clear for the elimination and forcible urging of higher truth in Sunday's sermons. Why then, if the money paid is intended to relieve the preacher's mind from worldly cares, is it, as a rule, so miserable a pittance that he is more tormented than any other man with anxiety from the beginning of his life's work to the end, and would be glad if the chance were allowed him to dose patients or cobble shoes, in order to help keep his mind at peace and body and soul together? Congregations are apt to argue that a man of God should set his affections on things above, not of this earth, and that he should not lay up for himself treasures which moth and rust can corrupt. But the injunction is given to the man of God, as it appears to us; his parishioners are nowhere ordered to deny him the chance to use his money well or ill; to treat him as a person in a state of nonage or idiocy, of whom they are guardians. The teacher of God's word ought to be His faithfullest steward in doing good with money; at any rate, it is hardly Christian justice to restrict him of his just dues, under the presumption that he is the one man who will not apply them to the highest aims.

The matter will never be set right until each denomination prescribes at least living salaries for its ministers, and in the case of poor churches helps to pay them. The taxation levied by the pauperizing system of "superannuated lists," "help for aged and infirm pastors," etc., would more than suffice to accomplish this. The present movement will no doubt be hailed as true Christian benevolence; yet what man would insult his physician or lawyer by refusing to pay his fees and offering him instead, with or against his better judgment, a life assurance policy? When clergymen who do honest and good work are honestly paid for it, as mechanics or any other professional men are for theirs, they will give better service, and be much less apt, we suspect, to "set their affections on things below." It is when there is too little earthly treasure in the chest that we are likely to think most of the moth and rust that can corrupt it. When we are sure of tomorrow's food for wife and children, our thoughts are freer to rise to something higher.

A PENNYWORTH OF ENGLISH REPUBLICANISM.

From the London Saturday Review.

The English Republicans differ from their French fellows, or, as they prefer to call them, "brethren," in having no traditions. The Trade-Unionists and tap-room orators of the manufacturing boroughs can scarcely recognize Cromwell as a practical interpreter of their theory of the republic, nor can they expect the mass of Englishmen to accept Citizen Tom Paine or Citizen Hunt as the glorious ideals of the English politician of the future. Neither that English republic which actually did exist in the seventeenth century, nor that English republic which a frantic minority wished to bring into existence a generation ago, can ever inflame any great proportion of the English people with the fire and passion which the recollections of '89 and '92 can always awaken in the mass of workmen in French cities. The founders of our Republican clubs have neither political nor literary English names to conjure with. A slight perusal of the English Republican organs by any person who has the least acquaintance with French Republican journalism will bring into cruel prominence the deplorable poverty of our noisy little English political sect in journalism. One chief business of every Republican meeting appears to be abuse of the London newspaper press. All the daily journals, we are told, are in the hands of the middle classes, and the consciences of their editors and contributors are regulated by the kings of the money market. A Republican club, or a branch of the Land and Labor League, almost invariably meets in a public-house; so we judge from all the reports of their meetings in *Reynolds' Newspaper*. But whether the landlords grant the regenerators of society a talking-room, beer, and tobacco, for love of the coming Republic, or whether the regenerators of society spend something out of their wages for "the good of the house," the reports do not say. A Tobacco Parliament, as Mr. Carlyle would tell them, is at once so monarchical and so Prussian an institution that we can scarcely believe that any true Republicans and lovers of the sacred nation of France do their business amidst the fume of pipes. As the Queen is the subject of the first toast at the ordinary convivial meetings in such places, the Republicans, possibly unable to liberate themselves completely from the *genius loci*, are generally inspired to make the Queen the subject of their first resolution. She is the great robber of "the people." Every Republican conceives that he is drinking half a pint less beer, or smoking a screw less of tobacco, in consequence of her last robbery of the working-classes by the dowry of the Princess. Their next resolution runs parallel with the next toast of the less august societies who use the same room, and embraces all the royal family. The Prince of Wales, thanks to the great crime of his sister's dowry, has been let alone for the last few weeks; but the like indulgence could not be expected for his child. The English Republicans appear to be indignant alike at his birth, at his title of "infant prince," and at his funeral, which the penny-a-liner of their organ chronicles, under the heading "Mummery at Sandringham," in language so revoltingly vile and brutal that quotation is impossible. They discern, however, a bright side in the same event; for, in another part of the newspaper, under the heading "A Happy Release," the child's death is thus recorded:—"We have much satisfaction in announcing that the newly-born child of, the Prince and Princess of Wales died shortly after its birth, thus relieving the working-classes of England from having to support hereafter another addition to the long roll of State beggars they at present maintain." Our only apology for polluting our columns with this piece of ruffianism is that it is well the public should know what this "Republicanism" actually is, as represented by its accredited and favourite organ.

A set of persons who call themselves the "Universal Republicans" are, it seems, customers of the Lord Clyde Tavern, Vauxhall Gardens—they might surely find some less aristocratic sign somewhere in the borough of Lambeth—and address each other at their meetings as "citizen." Their ambition to receive some sort of title is evidently as great as their eagerness to take the titles of other Englishmen away. The reporter, it appears, knows how to honor them:—"The Chairman, Citizen Patrick Hynes, opened the meeting with an address on the principles of Republicanism, and their recent development in Great Britain. He was followed by Citizens Tainish, Wood, Southam, Kinnaird, and others. Citizen Southam, Secretary of the Republican League, stated, etc. etc." Whether it be a grand aggregate meeting of "the people of London" in Hyde Park, or the thin symposium in a beer-house parlor of a branch of the Land and Labor League, of the "Universal Republican," or of a local Republican club, the editors of the liberal newspapers are freely blackened with the same filthy brush which is applied to the Queen, the royal family, the House of Lords, and the House of Commons—of course with the exception of Mr. Peter Taylor, Mr. Fawcett, and Sir C. Dilke, who has just received a special vote of thanks from Trafalgar Square. All past flattery of the mob by Parliament-men or press-men is to count for nothing. The press, however, like the Parliament, has its Abdiels. In each case the faithful are numbered by three. The Land and Labor League, which sent its vote of thanks to the three good men in the House of Commons, has also sent from the Cock and Castle, Elizabeth street, Hackney road, a vote of thanks to the three good newspapers, "*Reynolds' Newspaper*, *National Reformer*, and *Eastern Post*, for the publicity given to the Democratic movement." The Cock and Castle is so little known to fame that a meeting held there must needs have publicity "given" to it, for it can have none by any other means. Clerkenwell Green, which shares with Hyde Park and Trafalgar Square the honor of being one of the three central meeting-places of "the people," has not been behind the rest in putting its *imprimatur* upon the penny Republican organ. It passed this resolution:—"This meeting, composed of *bona fide* workingmen of London, hereby expresses its abhorrence at the abominable misrepresentation of the great Republican events in Paris during the past few days by the London press, with a few honorable exceptions, *Reynolds' Newspaper* being one." We have looked through *Reynolds' Newspaper* for four weeks, and do not find that it keeps a special correspondent at Paris to give the true representation of events; it merely reprints extracts from the "misrepresentations" of the daily "caitiffs of the press." We should like to get from Citizen Murray, the author of this resolution, the Republican meaning of the word "caitiff," and to learn whether he adopted it from the hero of a tragedy at a cheap theatre, or from one of those penny-number romances of which Mr. Reynolds has been so profuse an author and publisher. It is evident from the resolutions of the Republican clubs that *Reynolds' Newspaper* holds the highest place amongst the pure Republican journals. The ninth number of "the *Republican*, conducted by men of the *canaille* class," is advertised; but its conductors think that it requires the following testimonial:—"A cheap and clever journal."—*Reynolds' Newspaper*. Mr. Edward Rymer writes from Knarsbro' Dyke, Barnsley, to the editor:—"We are about to form a Republican club here in Wombwell, about four miles from Barnsley, where we meet every week to read *Reynolds'*, and discuss the politics of the world." Citizen Rymer seems to imagine that the mere reading of *Reynolds'* is as heroic and dangerous an act in this age in Yorkshire, as the reading of the Bible has been in certain times and places, and the reading of the Book of Common Prayer in certain others. The great inquisitor Gladstone is supposed by the citizen to have his eye fixed upon this sacred germ of the Commune of Barnsley; for after a talk about the priestly tyrants who fatten upon his industry—by which he may mean the pence he paid at the National School for learning to read—he goes on to declare, with the spirit of a martyr, "We are determined to form our club, whether Gladstone will or not." Many people would be glad to believe that there was some foundation for Citizen Rymer's very gratuitous assumption that he and his like have an enemy in the Prime Minister.

It is certain that this distinguished organ of the people is unknown except by name to the mass of Englishmen. It did indeed gain a transient flash of notoriety a short time ago by the prurient exactness with which it recorded the unclean details of a certain law case. We should like to knew if the handful of regenerators of the social system who read it together at Wombwell demand, as "the people," to have this sort of thing provided for them. If they do, it is certain that Republican purism in politics does not in the least involve a corresponding purism in private tastes and in social life. Indeed, if we may judge by the number of suspiciously suggestive advertisements which the organ of English Republicanism contains, it involves the very reverse. There are advertisements in *Reynolds' Newspaper* too filthy to be reprinted in any decent journal. Advertisers are presumed to be wary and knowing men, and a practised advertiser will not pay for the insertion of notices of his wares in any journal unless he thinks it will come under the eyes of persons who are likely to become purchasers. Republicans who are always looking for the year One are naturally credulous and gullible persons; hence we are not surprised to find a great many quack advertisements in their organ, or to see that the statesmen of the future are entreated to invest eighteen stamps in "The Magic Mirror," the marvel of the age. As the English Republican undertakes to cure every disease of the State, he may possess some secret sympathy with those quacks who have a specific for every disease of the body. In the "Notices to Correspondents" we find the following:—"A Republican.—Not being a qualified practitioner, you cannot charge." Possibly the mere fact of being a Republican fits a man for any post; if he can rule the State, if he can command the army, he can heal diseases. It seems, too, that not only royal, aristocratic, and sacerdotal tyrants, but medical tyrants also, have to be brought down to their proper level. Hence it is, we presume, that the Republican organ chronicles the triumphal progress from Derby gaol of a martyr of the Anti-Vaccination League. The League led him through the town at the tail of a band of music, in reward for his noble preference of fourteen days' imprisonment to submission to the cruel laws of a medical oligarchy. As "several thousands of pounds, all of which will come out of the people's pockets," are to be spent in fitting out a yacht for the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, so the people's own doctors are robbed by the unjust privileges granted by a class Government to medical practitioners. There was an advertiser in Westminster some time since (and he may be there still) who combined in his own person free-trade in doctoring and English Republicanism. His premises were placarded with recommendations of his medicines and attacks upon the Constitution of the State. Persons who went to buy physic for their bodily corruptions were enlightened about the corruption of the body politic, and the kind of physic it needed.

Although we do not wonder that advertisers should take for granted that people who buy *Reynolds' Newspaper* have a good deal of credulity, we are a little surprised by the evident belief of other advertisers that English Republicans are full of personal vanity. "Captain Stafford (U. S.)" heads this advertisement, "To Short Persons." He possesses "a remarkable physiological discovery" by means of which he can give to the little patriot that "increase in height and symmetry of figure" which a Republican ought to have if he ought to have no superiors. Any Republican who intends to submit to the old system of marriage to one wife can have an exact portrait of that wife, and the date at which he will marry her, if he will send thirteen stamps to a certain citizen. More than one advertiser offers to provide English Republicans with "luxuriant whiskers and moustaches," or "moustachios" as one firm persists in calling them. A certain citizen has "a formula which guarantees whiskers, etc., to grow heavily in six weeks to the smoothest face without injuring the skin." As so large a proportion of the English republicans are mere boys, there must probably be some demand for this formula.

The specialty of these Republicans, however, in the evident estimation of a still greater number of advertisers, is neither credulity nor vanity. There is a certain disreputable class of merchants who have for sale the most beastly and disgusting wares which are ever offered for money. It is perhaps only through the long prevalence of an anti-Republican morality that they are reckoned disreputable. Whatever the English Republicans may really think of them, the owners of filthy books and filthy pictures have evidently great faith in the English Republicans; for they go on advertising in the organ of English Republicanism week after week. The nation which is the source of all political purity appears to be the source also of all the impure books and plates offered to English Republicans. Cartes de visite at 30s. per dozen are recommended as "French;" the beautiful set of richly-colored prints are "French." Every week the English Republicans are invited to buy "Paris by Night." This guide to the Holy City of the new moral or immoral world "contains a description of all the casinos, cafes chantants, and *demi-monde;* a complete epitome of everything connected with gay life in Paris." The advertisers also presume that there is a great demand amongst English Republicans for some insight into the life of convents. No less than three books on the Mysteries of Convents are advertised in the last number, one of them bearing a suggestive title which we forbear from transcribing. Some of these merchants appear to have in the background a library of beastliness for English Republicans to draw upon, as they offer to forward catalogues of books and prints for a few stamps. The most surprising thing, considering the expensiveness of some of these wares, is where the Republicans can find the money to buy them. The Queen, the aristocracy, and the priesthood are every moment robbing them of the very necessaries of life—there is scarcely a page of their organ ever printed on which this statement does not occur—and yet "the people" are invited to give half a crown for one filthy picture. We presume that the advertisers place their hopes in the future, and believe that when the year One has come, and "the people" receive their own hard-earned property, now held back from them by the grasping aristocracy, they will fly in thousands to the dingy shops where piles of nasty photographs, pictures, and books are being stored up for them. On the whole, we can only come to the conclusion that the foulest vices which democratic envy ever imputed to "corrupt and effete oligarchies" have nowhere better patrons than in the new political sect of English "working-class Republicans."

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—
500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.
100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.
25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.
25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.
50 casks Catawba Wine "
10 barrels " medium grade.
Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.
5 5 tf No. 220 PEAR Street,
Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD B. CAMPION.
SMITH & CAMPION,
Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 21t

SAXON GREEN
Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any oth because it will Paint twice as much surface.
SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN
PAINTS.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts.
ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

WILSON'S
CARPET CLEANING
ESTABLISHMENT,
4 1 3m No. 611 South SEVENTEENTH Street.

"THE ST. CLOUD."
This new elegant and commodious first-class Hotel, on ARCH Street, above SEVENTH,
Now open.
Terms, $3 per day.
4 1 2m G. W. MULLIN & BRO., Proprietors.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. DOWNING, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Hannah Mary Alder, assignee of Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed made between Thomas Earp, George Earp, Jr., and Mary Ann Earp, executors of Robert Earp, deceased, and Henry E. Downing, dated the 6th day of March, A. D. 1861, and recorded 14th day of March, A. D. 1861, in deed book A. C. H., No. 6, page 366, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,
5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS McGAREY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Abraham M. Langfeld, Aaron Lichten, and Charles Langfeldt, assignees of William Howell and Rebecca T., his wife, who were assignees of Samuel Vaughn, Trustee, who was assignee of George N. Townsend, Trustee, who was assignee of Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed from Samuel Townsend and Ann his wife. Recorded in D. B. A. D. B., No. 3, page 266, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.
R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM FRANKLIN, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer John J. Ridgeway, assignee of Lodewyk Sharp, who was assignee of Elias Boudinot, who was assignee as to one moiety of Thomas Bradford, heir-at-law of William Bradford, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, Elias Boudinot and William Bradford and wives to William Franklin, dated 24th November, 1794, recorded 6th March, 1797, in D. B. N. J.. No. 64, p. 17, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,
5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, That you summon JOHN E. MOORE and JOSEPH P. ANDREWS, late of your county, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer J. Pringle Jones of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed reserved by deed Henry Seybert to John E. Moore and Joseph P. Andrews, dated November 2, 1849, recorded in deed book G. W. C., No. 22, page 419, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. JAMES P. WELSH,
5 25 law 2w Pro Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon BARNEY BYRNE, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer James M. Eagleton, executor and trustee under the last will and testament of Samuel Potts, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Joseph Harrison, Jr., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed, made between said parties, dated August 8, 1867, recorded in deed book J. T. O., No. 80, page 303, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER P. BUIST, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Barnabus Hamnett, Assignee of George K. Zeigler and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book I. T. O., No. 223, page 84, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM DORANS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Sarah Harper, who was vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, and devisee of Mary Harper, deceased, who was also vendee of Jacob Strombest, Sheriff, of ground rents belonging to the estate of Benjamin Say, deceased, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground rent deed, recorded in deed book L. C., No. 15, pages 309, 310, 311, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 20th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN ACHESON, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Lydia Longstreth, William W. Longstreth, and John Cooke Longstreth, executors and trustees under the will of Thomas B. Longstreth, deceased, who was assignee of Charles Noble and wife, of a plea of breach of covenant, sur ground rent deed to Charles Noble and wife to John Acheson, dated November 15, 1866, recorded November 21, 1866, in deed book L. R. B., No 236, page 272, etc. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. R. DONAGAN,
5 22 2w Prothonotary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—
We command you, as before we did, that you summon ABRAHAM W. JUVENAL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of June next, there to answer Amos Ellis sur ground rent deed, Amos Ellis and wife to Abraham W. Juvenal, dated 15th September, 1854, and recorded 26th June, 1854, in D. B. T. H. No. 176, page 351, etc., of a plea of breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.
Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 23d day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one. B. E. FLETCHER,
5 25 law2w Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the fifth (5th) day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing applications for the following CHARTERS OF INCORPORATION, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed, viz.:—
1. The Fairmount Microscopical Society.
2. Penn Treaty Building and Loan Association. Amendments.
3. Nineteenth Ward Building Association.
4. Oakdale Building and Loan Association.
5. The Undine Barge Club of Philadelphia.
6. Paragon Building and Loan Association.
7. The Southwark Building Association No. 2.
8. Our Building Association.
9. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Good Shepherd, of the city of Philadelphia.
10. The American Artisans' Museum College, of the city of Philadelphia.
11. Chelten Hills Mutual Improvement Association. Amendments.
12. The Union Benevolent Association. Amendments.
13. The Sarsfield Male Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
14. The Powelton Building Association.
15. The Independent German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation of St. Paul's.
16. The Mount Saint Vincent Mutual Beneficial Society of Germantown, Philadelphia county.
17. The South Broad Street Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia.
18. Purity Lodge, No. 1, Brothers and Sisters of Honor and Friendship.
19. The Commonwealth Building and Loan Association of the City of Philadelphia.
20. Teutonia Building Association.
21. The Goethe Loan and Building Association.
22. Olney Building and Loan Association.
23. The Bethany Baptist Church of Fox Chase, in the Twenty-third ward of the city of Philadelphia.
24. The Samuel Miller Savings and Building Association.
25. The Seamen's Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
26. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of Saint Timothy.
27. The Congregation Adath Israel.
28. The German Union Building Association.
29. The Frankford Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of the City of Philadelphia.
30. Henry Grattan Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
31. The Eagle Building and Loan Association of Philadelphia, No. 3.
32. The Penn Sewing School of Philadelphia.
33. The Logan Square Building and Loan Association.
34. The Sepviva Building Association of Philadelphia.
35. The German Evangelical Reformed Emanuel's Church, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
36. Anthracite Loan Company. Amendments.
37. The Old Oaks Cemetery Company of Philadelphia. Amendments.
38. The National Savings Loan and Building Association of the City of Philadelphia. Amendments.
39. West Girard Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.
40. The Leverington Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
41. The Franklin Saving Fund and Loan Association of Roxborough. Amendment.
42. The Rector, Church Wardens, and Vestrymen of the Church of the Mediator, Philadelphia. Amendments.
43. The Ninth Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia. Amendment.
44. The Port Richmond Building and Loan Association.
45. The Board of Trustees of the St. John's Reformed Church of West Philadelphia. Amendments.
46. The Journalists' Fund of Philadelphia.
47. The Ring Association.
48. The State Building Association.
49. The Columbia Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
50. The Twenty-seventh Ward Land Association.
51. Kensington Building Association No. 3.
52. The Safe and Sure Loan and Building Association.
5 19 RICHARD DONAGAN, Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that "THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE COMPANY" have filed an application for change of name to the "KEYSTONE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed. RICHARD DONAGAN,
5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that "The Germantown and Chesnut Hill Cemetery Company" have filed an application for change of name to "The Ivy Hill Cemetery Company," and that the Honorable, the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D., 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.
RICHARD DONAGAN,
5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the "Union Club" have filed an application for change of name to the "City Club," and that the Honorable the Judges of our said Court have appointed MONDAY, the 5th day of June, A. D. 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for hearing the said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto the same will be allowed.
RICHARD DONAGAN,
5 19 Prothonotary.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of HENRY ZELLER, deceased.
Notice is hereby given that CAROLINE SCHULZ, a daughter of said decedent, has filed in the said Court her petition and appraisement of the personal estate of said decedent which she elects to retain under act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 3, A. D. 1871, unless exceptions be filed thereto.
FREDERICK HEYER,
No. 241 South THIRD Street,
5 22 mth4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM H. FLANAGAN.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the accounts of S. FLANAGAN and H. B. TATHAM, Assignees, etc., of the said estate, to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment on TUESDAY, June 6, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 123 S. FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
5 26 fmw 5t L. R. FLETCHER, Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
September Term, 1869, No. 89. In Divorce. SOPHIA BARNED, by her next friend, etc., vs. HENRY N. BARNED.
To HENRY N. BARNED, respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on you to show cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed in the above case. Returnable on SATURDAY, the 3d day of June, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M. L. R. FLETCHER,
5 26 fstuth4t Attorney for libellant.

ESTATE OF FRANCIS SMITH, DECEASED

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The House of Correction Committee of Councils visited the buildings on Saturday. After drinking some champagne, they unanimously agreed that "the walls were in every respect a first-class job."

—The thermometer yesterday was 66½ degrees at 6 A. M., 81 degrees at noon, and 88 degrees at 3 o'clock.

—William Wyman, aged twenty-eight years, and living at No. 1330 Warnock street, jumped out of the window of the South Penn Hose Company last night and died shortly after.

—Conrad Rill fell from the third story of his house, Howard and Diamond streets, on Saturday night, and was so badly injured that he died shortly after.

—Emma Githens, living at Fourth and Carpenter streets, badly burned on Saturday by the explosion of coal oil (benzine rather) died yesterday morning.

—There were three bad fires yesterday, mention of which will be found below.

—Messrs. Edward Patterson & Co., manufacturers of woolen goods, lose about $12,000 by a fire which occurred yesterday morning in the building on Chesnut street, above Thirty-first. Fully insured. Messrs. Hague & Co., part occupants of the same structure and manufacturers of woollen goods, lost about $1000, which is insured. H. Mehl, who occupied a story for the manufacture of smoking tobacco, loses slightly from water. The building is the property of the estate of the late Dilwyn Parrish, and the damage to it is fully covered.

—Five valuable draught horses were consumed at a fire in the stables of Messrs. Baird, Son & Co., South street wharf, Schuylkill, yesterday.

—Malone & Son's commission house, on Washington street, below Twelfth, was totally destroyed yesterday, and 150 barrels flour, 1000 bushels wheat, and 1000 bushels of grain consumed. Loss about $15,000; believed to be insured.

Domestic Affairs.

—President Grant expects to leave Washington to-morrow, with his family, for Long Branch.

—Vice-President Colfax is slowly getting better, but, as yet, there are some doubts as to his ultimate recovery.

—The damage by the recent fires in the forests of Ulster and Sullivan counties, N. Y., is estimated at $500,000. Heavy showers during Saturday effectually checked the flames.

—The extraordinary session of the United States Senate which was convened to consider and ratify the "Washington Treaty," adjourned *sine die* at a quarter of 6 P. M. on Saturday.

—Last evening Secretary Fish received from Minister Washburne a despatch saying that on last Tuesday night the Archbishop of Paris and sixty-nine priests were shot. He adds that the insurrection is suppressed.

Foreign Affairs.

—The London Fire Brigade entered Paris on Saturday.

—The slaughter of Communists on Saturday night was fearful.

—All of the insurgents unconditionally surrendered at nine o'clock last evening.

—The insurrection at Paris is completely suppressed, and all is now quiet in that city.

—The suppression of the Commune has cost sixty thousand lives and the destruction of a third of Paris.

—Provision trains are now entering Paris, and there is great rejoicing among the people over the prospective restoration of law and order.

—Men, women, and children, in Paris, who were found with arms in their hands, were shot down by the Versaillists during the last hours of the insurrection.

MINING HORROR.

The Terrible Disaster at Pittston—40 Men in a Shaft 300 Feet Deep, and Surrounded by Fire—Half of them Killed.

PITTSTON, May 27.—The Knight shaft at West Pittston, owned by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and operated under lease by C. A. Blake & Co., of New York, took fire about 2 o'clock P. M., it is supposed from friction in the hoisting apparatus at the top of the breaker, and burned fiercely and rapidly to the ground. At the time some thirty to forty men were at work in the mine, to which there is but one outlet, by means of the shaft, three hundred feet deep.

As many as could be were pulled out, but a number of victims remain in the mine below to suffer all the horrors of the Avondale disaster. The engineer stood at his post hoisting away until the timbers supporting the rope burned away. At this time the carriage was ascending. All the miners who were on it at the time were precipitated below and dashed to pieces at the bottom of the shaft.

GREAT DISTRESS AND ANGUISH—STEAM FIRE ENGINES ARRIVE.

The scene about the shaft is one of great distress and anguish. Two steam fire engines, one from Scranton and one from Wilkesbarre, are on the ground.

ENGINES PLAYING ON THE RUINS.

The fire engines are playing on the ruins, which are so hot that no one can approach, and will probably be unable to do before Sunday morning.

9 P. M.—A dog has just been sent down the shaft of the mine, and has been brought up alive, which fact encourages the belief that the thirty-three men yet in the mine may be saved.

AN ENTRANCE EFFECTED.

PITTSTON, May 28—1·30 P. M.—At half-past 12 o'clock this morning the workmen had succeeded in effecting an entrance to the bottom of the shaft, and brought to the surface one man, named Andrew Morgan, who resided at Brandy Patch, Pittston. He was in a comatose state, with stertorous breathing, and perfectly insensible. His pulse was very low. They also found Hiram Curtis, dead, lying with his face in the water. His body has not yet been brought up.

At a quarter of one o'clock they sent up word that the men had barricaded themselves in, and the cage was sent up for more men tools to remove the barricade. But little hope is entertained of the safety of the remaining victims.

Two o'clock P. M.—Two additional men have gone down to assist those below in breaking the barricade, but nothing further has been elicited up to this time.

THIRTY MEN BROUGHT OUT—EIGHTEEN DEAD.

PITTSTON, May 28—Noon.—Up to ten A. M. thirty men had been brought out, ten of whom were dead, and at noon not more than one or two remained in the mine. The total number in the mine at the time of the disaster was thirty-six or thirty-seven, and eighteen have been taken out dead. Every one of the men brought up for the past two hours was found stone dead.

THE LAST MAN RESCUED.

2·30 P. M.—The last man, Benjamin J. Jones, who was supposed to be crushed by the carriage, was brought up alive. He was discovered in a distant portion of the mine.

DETAILS OF THE AFFAIR ELICITED.

PITTSTON, May 28.—An interview with Martin Cox, one of the miners, who, by the dispensation of a Divine Providence, was almost miraculously rescued from the most horrible doom which sealed the fate of nearly a score of his fellow-workmen at the West Pittston catastrophe, elicits the following:—

We went in at 7 A. M.; my brother Robert went through from one stairway to another, and turned on the gas, and six miners came out with him before their shaft was up; the air was so bad they could not work at all; this was about fifteen minutes before the fire, and the seven men came up to the top five minutes before the fire was discovered.

THE FIRST INTIMATION OF FIRE

we had was a sound through the mine as if there was an explosion of gas.

An Englishman said "There is fire." He was then working about fifty yards from the bottom of the shaft, on the west side. I then ran to the bottom of the shaft and saw fire coming down; ran back to my comrades and told them "We are all lost, the shaft is on fire;" we were seven in all; we then ran to the bottom of the shaft, and the burning embers were coming down; we threw on water to put out the fire, and the smoke became so dense that we nearly suffocated; dense volumes came down the shaft and filled the place; we then ran over to the west side, in the direction of the river bridge down the slope, and got in the door with eleven others. Eighteen altogether were in this place.

BATTLING THE SMOKE.

The smoke came in upon us so badly that we gathered up a gob of fine stuff from the track and plastered up the cracks of the door, and also stuffed coals in the holes, which stopped the smoke for some time. We now had time for thought and reflection. No one expected to see daylight again, and said it was a second Avondale. We all sung hymns and prayed, calling on God in His mercy to save us. As we all felt doomed beyond human aid, we ran back and forth through the gangways for fresh air. At quarter after 3 P. M. Patrick Farley fell to the ground twice, and was found dead when the men came in the place after the fire.

I then went over to the west side for my coat to help stop out the smoke, as we would all be suffocated very soon. The men then passed me carrying back their comrades, who were dying in their arms. More men were outside the doors crying out in distress and anguish, and calling upon God for safety and succor. None expected to come out alive.

At 7·30 P. M. became insensible, and remained so until I was brought out by my brother Robert, about 5 A. M. to-day.

Martin Cox is an intelligent Irishman, aged about 22 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.
The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 2 2m Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure. Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.
Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf§

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA
Manufacture and sell the Improved Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.
D. T. GAGE,
5 30tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 centsper bottle. 11 28mwf§

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17§

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.
Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—
TRANSLATION.
"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.
"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,
"RIP VAN WINKLE."
NEW CHROMOS.
All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.
All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.
Send for catalogue.
Looking-Glasses,
ALL NEW STYLES,
At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS.
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL. 3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 13

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.
The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.
For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.
8 Per Cent. Interest in Gold.
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon a first-class completed Trunk Line of Railway extending from Selma, Alabama, to Pensacola, Florida—the finest harbor on the Gulf. The payment of both principal and interest is guaranteed by the State of Alabama, whose currency obligations sell in the market at 104. The total direct debt of the State is only $6,000,000, and the indirect possible indebtedness, caused by its railway guarantees, amounts only to $8,000,000, making the maximum possible indebtedness of the State below $15,000,000, which sum is less than its debt in 1837, when an issue of bonds to the extent of $12,500,000 was made to establish a banking system, which debt was reduced by redemption to $4,000,000 in 1861, previous to the war. The taxable property of the State is now thrice what it was at that time, and the population more than double.
The Bonds offered are thus equally valuable either as a Railroad Mortgage or as a State Bond; and with the double security thus provided, we unhesitatingly recommend them as equal to any investment in the market.

PRICE, 95 and ACCRUED INTEREST

All marketable securities taken in exchange, free of express charges.
Pamphlets and circulars furnished.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
FOR SALE IN PHILADELPHIA BY
DeHaven & Bros.,
Elliott, Collins & Co.,
Townsend Whelen & Co.,
Barker Bros. & Co.,
W. H. Shelmerdine & Co.,
And by Bankers and Brokers generally. 5 22 mthsim

A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bonds.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 §

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 §

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street,
5 §6§ PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Stocks and Bonds,
Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
5 22 PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.
LONDON,
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
Including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.
We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Interest Payable January and July.
The Bonds are in
$1000s, $500s, and $100s,
and can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.
This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.
Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

INVESTMENT BONDS
PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL 10s. Secured by first mortgage on the canal (now completed), and on real estate worth five times the amount of the mortgage.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, 10s.
DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBRASKA (including Omaha), 10s, and other choice Western county and city bonds, yielding good rates of interest.
ALLENTOWN CITY (PA.) SEVEN PER CENT. SCHOOL BONDS, free from taxes under the laws of the State, at par and interest.
For full particulars apply to
HOWARD DARLINGTON,
3 2 3m No. 147 South FOURTH Street.

COUPON OR REGISTERED LOAN
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,
With both principal and interest made absolutely secure by State and municipal legislation,
for sale at
85,
AND ACCRURED INTEREST, BY
P. S. PETERSON & CO..
Bankers and Stock Brokers
No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmw§

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St..
PHILADELPHIA. 2 28§

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc. etc., No. 223 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—BY order of Joseph I. Doran, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Jabez Bunting, Josiah Bunting, John Pollock, and Joseph J. Sellers, as individuals and copartners, trading as Bunting Bros. & Co. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. On Tuesday, June 13, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz.:—

No. 1. All the right, title, and interest of Jabez Bunting of, in, and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting Street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's land north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and Wm. Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the southerly side of said Bunting street; thence along said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and being on Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¾ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those two certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These three tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of two mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Jabez Bunting therein, is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 2. All the right, title, and interest of Josiah Bunting of, in and to the three following tracts of land, with the improvements thereon erected:—

1. All that messuage or plantation and tract of land, situate in the Township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded and described as follows:—Beginning at a stake in Bunting Street, a corner of lands of Matthew Baird and James Neal; thence by said James Neal's lands north 5 degrees 47 minutes, west 105 19-100 perches to a stone; thence by lands of said James Neal and William Bunting north 65 degrees 12 minutes, east 40 74-100 perches to a stone, a corner of said William Bunting's land; thence by the same north 26 degrees 40 minutes, west 33 92-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of the heirs of John Bunting; thence by the same and lands of Joseph Bunting, crossing a public road leading from Bunting street to the Baltimore turnpike, south 55 degrees 15 minutes, west 111 90-100 perches to a stone, a corner of land of Joseph Bunting; thence by the same south 26 degrees, east 13 61-100 perches to a stone on the easterly side of said public road; thence crossing said road south 47 degrees 20 minutes, west 2 9-100 perches to a stone on the westerly side of said road; thence along said road south 26 degrees, east 100 64-100 perches to a stone near the south side of said Bunting street north 63 degrees 30 minutes, east 35 60-100 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 50 acres, 1 rood and 14 91-100 perches, more or less.

2. All that certain piece or parcel of meadow land, situate, lying, and beingon Carpenter's Island, in the county of Philadelphia. Beginning at the centre of the road leading to Hog Island, at the point where said road crosses Church creek; thence in a southerly direction along the said creek the several courses and distances thereof to Bow creek; thence along Bow creek and the embankment recently erected thereon, the several courses and distances thereof to low-water mark on the river Delaware; thence along the said river at low-water mark north 25½ degrees, east 26 perches; thence north 40¾ degrees, east 16 6-10 perches; thence north 9 degrees, east to the bank; thence along the bank the same course continued, 13¾ perches; thence north 88¾ degrees, east to the middle of the aforesaid road leading to Hog Island; thence along the middle of the said road to the place of beginning.

3. All those 2 certain adjoining lots or pieces of land, situate in the township of Darby, Delaware county. Bounded by Bunting's lane, land of Hill, Pennell, and Samuel Bunting, and adjoining a new public street or road leading from said Bunting's lane to Philadelphia post road.

N. B.—These 3 tracts of land are subject to a life estate, and to the payment of 2 mortgages amounting to $8000, and the right, title, and interest of said Josiah Bunting is also subject to the payment of a mortgage for $5800. Particulars of which estate and incumbrances can be ascertained by inquiry of the assignee.

No. 3. All the estate, right, title, and interest of Joseph J. Sellers, being 1-36 part of, in, and to the dower fund secured upon the lands late the estate of James Sellers, deceased, which said lands are fully described in the proceedings had in the Orphans' Court for the County of Delaware, on the 26th day of May, A. D. 1862; for the partition thereof, an exemplification of the whole record in which said proceedings was filed, on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1862, in the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia.

N. B.—This sale is only of the right, title, and interest, or estate, whatsoever it may be, of the said Joseph J. Sellers, of, in, and to the lands or any fund charged upon the lands mentioned and described in the above proceedings remaining after the above partition, and does not include the lands specifically allotted to Joseph J. Sellers, which have been heretofore disposed of.

For further particulars, apply to JOSEPH I. DORAN, Esq., assignee, No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 j 3 10 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH street.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—ESTATE OF Hon. Ellis Lewis, deceased. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers. Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 653 North Thirteenth street, above Wallace street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Thirteenth street, 90 feet north of Wallace street, No. 653; thence extending eastward 81 feet 9¾ inches; thence northward 4 feet 3 inches; thence northwesterly 7 feet 9 inches; thence still northwesterly 9 feet 10 inches; thence westwardly 71 feet 4½ inches to Thirteenth street; thence southward along Thirteenth street 18 feet to the place of beginning. Together with the common use and privilege of a 2 feet 6 inches wide alley. There is also an alley between this and the adjoining messuage. The house contains 10 rooms, bath-room, gas, hot and cold water, range in kitchen, with circulating boiler. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—Half cash, Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 §2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —2 three-story Brick Dwellings, Nos. 1837 and 1839 Filbert street, west of Eighteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.:

No. 1. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, No. 1837; containing in front on Filbert street 16 feet, and extending in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has ten rooms, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150. Possession in 30 days.

No. 2. All that three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Filbert street, adjoining the above, being No. 1839; containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 117 feet to Cuthbert street. The house has 10 rooms, etc. Possession in 30 days. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $150.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 27 §2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE. —Modern Three-story Brick Residence, No. 1628 Vine street, west of Sixteenth street. On Tuesday, June 6, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Vine street, west of Sixteenth street, No. 1628; containing in front on Vine street 17 feet, and extending in depth 140 feet to Winter street—2 fronts. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water-closet, underground drainage, furnace, cooking-range, etc. Clear of all incumbrance. Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 18 27 §3 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY
OPERATIC CONCERT
TO MISS CASSIE RENZ,
AT THE
AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 9,
under the patronage of Hon. John W. Forney, Hon. Wm. B. Mann, Robt. H. Beatty, and numerous other prominent citizens, in which she will be assisted by MRS. JENNIE KEMPTON, the favorite contralto;
SIGNOR LEONI, lyric tenor;
MR. HARRY SANDERSON, the distinguished pianist, and a
GRAND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
HERR LEOPOLD ENGELKE.
General Admission, with reserved seats, $1. Box Sheet will be open at the Academy of Music and North's Music Store on Tuesday, May 30. 5 29

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 29, a new and original Drama, by Watts Phillips, Esq., author of "Not Guilty," "Dead Heart," "Lost in London," etc., PRODUCED FOR THE FIRST TIME IN AMERICA, under the title of
NO ESCAPE.
NO ESCAPE.
Commence with Sam Foote's Comedy,
THE LIAR,
recently revived with great success in New York.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8 o'clock.
BENEFIT OF BARTON HILL,
MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, May 29,
BAMBOOZLING, THE BONNIE FISHWIFE.
MRS. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD
in two characters, with songs, etc., and
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.
TUESDAY—COMEDY OF ERRORS and SERIOUS FAMILY.
FRIDAY—Benefit of Mr. R. CRAIG.

DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Commences at 8 o'clock.
MONDAY EVENING, May 29,
A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
E. L. DAVENPORT as.....Sir Giles Overreach

SIMPSON'S NEW MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, N. W. COR. NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the wonderful
DOUBLE BABE.
Levees crowded with Beauty and Fashion.
EVERY EVENING, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Cast with all the favorites.

CONCERT HALL, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE Twelfth.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 31, B. F. DUANE, "X. T. K." in his Ninety Minutes in KWEER KOMPANY!
Owing to engagements elsewhere, MAD'LLE NILSSON being unable to appear on this occasion, the "X. T. K." will sing the "Last Rose of Summer," a la Nilsson.
Admission kards, 50 cents, which can be obtained at Mr. McAllister's No. 728 Chesnut street, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors unklosed at 7. Kommence at 8. 5 29 3t

FOX'S AMERICAN THEATRE
LAST WEEK OF THE
IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUPE.
First appearance of
MASTER BROOKS,
the Child Wonder of Song and Dance.
Every evening and Saturday Matinee.
NEW GRAND BALLET,
THE SILVER FISH.
Comedy, Burlesque, Ethiopian Acts, etc.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS
$4·75 Per Keg.
These Nails are known to be the best in the market
All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.
Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.
Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Salid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great
Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store
OF
J. B. SHANNON,
2 14 tuths§ No. 1009 MARKET Street.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC.

WINDOW BLINDS,
Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices
HOLLAND SHADES,
PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints.
BLINDS painted and trimmed
STORE SHADES made and lettered.
Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc, Repairing promptly attended to.
B. J. WILLIAMS, Jr.,
No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
3 7 tuths3m PHILADELPHIA

FOURTH OF JULY, 1871.
HAVE PLACED IN YOUR BAR ONE OF FENNEL'S APPARATUS FOR COOLING BEER, ALE, AND PORTER.
A NEW PATENT.
LAGER BEER,
ALE, AND PORTER, APPARATUS.
W. W. FENNER,
No. 127 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Sole Agent for Strater's Patent.
This machine is entirely different from the old style Beer Pump. It performs its own work, and requires no labor. The liquors are forced up from the cellar to the bar-room by means of a pressure of air made by force of water, and can be drawn just as clear as directly from the barrel.
Among the many advantages claimed for this machine are, that the beer or ale never becomes flat, and can be drawn as cold as ice water with very small expense of ice.
The Apparatus can always be seen at my place in operation, or at any of the principal soloons in this city. 5 6 stuth12t*

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia,
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 28 tuths3m

ESTABLISHED 1844,
WM. M. CHRISTY,
Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer,
No. 127 S. THIRD Street,
2 22 eod§ Opposite Girard Bank.

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM
No. 7 S. TENTH Street.
Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.
The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivaled. [4 1aw26t] G. F. WEEKS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE COpartnership heretofore existing between EDWARD DORAN and RICHARD H. GRIFFITH, under the firm name of DORAN & GRIFFITH, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The said RICHARD H. GRIFFITH is authorized to settle all accounts due to and by the said firm.
EDWARD DORAN,
RICHARD H. GRIFFITH.
Philadelphia, May 25, 1871.
The business of the late firm will be continued by the said RICHARD H. GRIFFITH at 117 S. SECOND Street. 5 26 3t*

Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1871.

THE TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT WEST PITTSTON.

The terrible tragedy at West Pittston on Saturday, resulting in the death of a number of miners, and abounding with heart-rending scenes of agony, affords a painful new illustration of the necessity of adopting more effective legal measures to prevent similar calamities. It is stated that, under the existing laws, only twenty men, at most, should have been at work in the West Pittston mine, and that the mine inspector of the district had given an official notification of this fact; and yet thirty-seven dead, dying, and fearfully injured men have been raised out of this terrible shaft. It is bad enough that the accident occurred at all,—that a single life was jeopardized,—but a fearful load of guilt attaches to those who have nearly doubled the proportions of the calamity by a direct defiance of a clear provision of existing statutes.

If this act can be traced to those entrusted with the management of the mine, no punishment of their fearful guilt will be too severe; and even if the unfortunate miners wilfully connived at an evasion of the law, that fact should not shield those men who controlled their operations. The Avondale disaster impressed even tardy legislators with the necessity of having a law passed for the protection of life in the mining districts. The West Pittston tragedy should teach courts and juries that it might be rigidly enforced, even if its enforcement requires reckless operators of mines to be imprisoned for life or to be hung as murderers. The mining question has many sides, and though the miners, as a body, have been guilty of numerous outrages, the State cannot ignore its duty of shielding them from the appalling dangers that unscrupulous capitalists impose. One of the surest ways to reform the miners, and to inspire them with a proper feeling towards their employers and to the community at large, is to prove to them that the strong arm of the Commonwealth is ever ready to shield them from unnecessary dangers, and to avenge such of their associates as are sacrificed by a wanton neglect to provide proper precautions for their safety.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE.

The Senate of the United States adjourned on Saturday, after having performed the work for which it was called together, by ratifying the treaty of Washington without amendment, and after having afforded an admiring world considerable entertainment by a low comedy performance entitled *Sustaining the Dignity of the Senate*, which, apparently, was more amusing to the public at large than it was satisfactory to the principal actors. A large portion of the time of the Senate which should have been passed in the discussion of the treaty was devoted to a vain attempt to discover how the document was made public, and, after an infinite amount of bluster and violent threats, which did not appear to have a very terrifying effect upon the newspaper correspondents who had insulted the dignity of the Senate, the investigation ended about where it began. The correspondents, who had the sympathies of the country with them throughout, obstinately refused to tell what the Senatorial inquisitors desired to know, and the upshot of the whole matter was that their release was ordered on Saturday, and the Senate adjourned without sustaining its dignity. The moral of this whole affair is that extra-judicial investigations of any kind are intensely repugnant to the people of the United States and to the genius of our republican institutions, and the power which some of the Senators claimed to punish contumacious witnesses by unlimited confinement, on bread and water, in the common jail, is one that ought not to be exercised in a free country like this. In all cases of punishment for contempt the sympathies of a very large portion of the public are always with the sufferer, even in very extreme cases, where punishment seems to be well deserved, for the good and sufficient reason that there is a proper feeling that no citizen ought to be punished by fine or imprisonment except after trial and conviction in open court. This feeling has been intensified by the multitude of investigations which have been ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives during the past few years, many of which have evidently been prompted by other motives than a desire to serve the public interests, while nearly all of them have been conducted as if the desire was not to elicit the truth, but to establish foregone conclusions; witnesses have been brow-beaten by Congressional ruffians, and have been required to make categorical answers to questions artfully prepared for concealing the truth; and in a hundred ways the practice of conducting investigations by Congressional committees has been abused and brought into discredit. It is sincerely to be hoped that the late performances of the Senate will have the effect of putting a check upon the desire some members of Congress are afflicted with to demand investigations upon every imaginable pretext, and the farce that has just been played out ought to convince some of the "grave and reverend" that the Senate is not the omnipotent body they imagine it to be, and that newspaper men know how to keep secrets, even if Senators do not.

For the prompt manner in which the Senate performed the real work of the Senate the nation has good cause to be thankful. The treaty concluded by the Joint Commission has given satisfaction on both sides of the Atlantic to all but a few irreconcilables, who would not have been satisfied with anything. It is honorable to both parties, and it provides for a peaceable adjustment of differences that were likely at any time to precipitate a conflict of a most serious character, and as it was not likely to be improved by being tinkered at by the Senate, its ratification in the shape in which it came from the commission was the best thing that could have been done with it.

LEASE OF THE NEW JERSEY ROADS.

The proposed lease of the New Jersey Railroads by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company continues to attract a large share of public attention, and notwithstanding the approval of the project by a majority of the directors of the united New Jersey companies, it is evident that the ratification of the lease will encounter considerable opposition from a portion of the New Jersey stockholders, as well as from some of those who have hitherto been actively concerned in the management of their works. It remains to be seen whether these opposing efforts will be sufficient to prevent the important consolidation in questiyn. The published arguments treat the matter in dispute mainly with reference to its effect upon the welfare of New Jersey and upon the pecuniary interests of the stockholders of the united companies, and the decision apparently hinges on the opinion that may be ultimately formed on these subjects. On the one hand the prospect is held out of an assured revenue of ten per cent. on a large capital stock, and an avoidance of serious future expenditures, while on the other it is claimed that even a larger profit than ten per cent. per annum may frequently be realized, and that the danger of a diminution of revenue will be as great under the lease as it is under the present system of management. Considerations of State pride and of a proper regard for local development are also brought to bear upon the controversy; and if the Pennsylvania Railroad had not been so uniformly successful in negotiations of a similar character heretofore, there would be apparently grave doubts of the triumph of its policy in the present instance.

THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The people of the State and the citizens of Philadelphia can breathe freer now that the Legislature has adjourned without having perpetrated any very scandalous iniquities—at least comparatively speaking. On Saturday the usual complimentary speeches were made; the usual silver-mounted inkstands, gold-headed canes, silver-plated tea sets, and other trumpery presented, according to a pleasant legislative custom; the usual complimentary resolutions passed, and then our lawmakers, after shaking hands all around in friendly fashion and declaring to each other that their public and private conduct had been irreproachable, separated to return home and give an account of themselves to their constituents. We cannot say that the last session of the Legislature was absolutely without guile, but its performances will compare favorably with those of former sessions. Owing to peculiar combinations of circumstances in some cases, and owing to a want of nerve in others, a number of particularly outrageous schemes were nipped in the bud; and although there was an evident disposition to make the public suffer to a considerable extent, we believe that the tax-payers of the Commonwealth will have comparatively little cause for complaint. The actual performances, good or bad, of the Legislature cannot be absolutely known for some time to come, but, owing to the "dead-locks" which occurred every few weeks between the two houses, the probabilities are that the obnoxious enactments were comparatively few. The session, although moderately free from iniquities, was not a creditable one, and it was prolonged at a great expense to the State, and the necessary public business was delayed, solely on account of the wholly needless disputes between the two houses, in which we regret to say that one was about as much to blame as the other. The Democrats of the Senate displayed a disposition to rule or ruin, but the Republicans of the House, who might have thrown the entire blame on the Senate by making a few not improper concessions, were equally obstinate, and are deserving of censure. The session is at an end, however, for which we are thankful, and we can only express the hope that an effort will be made to send a better class of men to Harris burg next winter.

ON-TO THE INTERSECTION.

The Public Building Commissioners have remained inactive all the spring, because it was impossible to tell whether they might not at any time be interfered with by the Legislature, and their operations discontinued. Now that the Legislature has adjourned, there is no necessity whatever for further delay, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the work of excavating and laying the foundations will be commenced immediately, and pushed forward as much as possible before next winter. The Washington Square ring have been defeated at every point, and there is nothing whatever to prevent the commissioners from carrying out their grand design of placing a magnificent city hall upon the intersection of Broad and Market streets. This is the only proper site for such a structure, and as all the talk about the obstruction of the streets has proceeded either from persons interested in having the public buildings placed either upon Washington or Independence Squares, or from old fogies who make a practice of protesting against all public improvements, no further attention need be paid to any clamors on this point. Leaving everything else out of consideration, architectural effect and economy in heating, lighting, warming, and ventilation demand that the buildings shall be placed upon the intersection; and if the commissioners commence operations at once, there will be enough done before the season closes to effectually prevent any successful effort from being made in the future to obstruct them in their work, and there will be a reasonable chance that before the centennial anniversary of 1876 Philadelphia will have a pile of municipal buildings which her citizens may be proud to show to their visitors.

DOWNFALL OF THE COMMUNE.

The complete triumph of France over the Commune is at last announced; and the fearful cost of this success is indicated by the statement that sixty thousand lives have been lost during the late movements, and that one-third of the French capital has been destroyed. It is also said that there are fifty thousand dead bodies in the houses and cellars of Paris. All the fearful engines of destruction collected during a long siege to be used against the Prussians if they attempted a direct assault upon the French capital have been employed with dreadful effect in internecine warfare; and the martial spirit of the nation has found vent in the unprecedentedly barbarous destruction of its own citizens. Henceforth Paris will be shorn of its greatest glories, and instead of bewildering a giddy world of fashion, or of exerting a commanding influence over a people who, in spite of their innumerable calamities, still possess many elements of strength and greatness, it will be an object of mingled dread and destruction.

THE COMMUNIST LEADERS.

The Death of Delescluze, Pyat, and Courbet.

Recent cable telegrams announce the death of three prominent Communists, Delescluze, Pyat, and Courbet, the two former of whom especially have taken a very active part in the infamous insurrection which has made desolate a third part of Paris.

Louis Charles Delescluze.

M. Delescluze, who for a few days held the position of Delegate Minister of War to the Commune, and had taken a prominent part in the Socialist revolution from the start, was one of the most remarkable of the revolutionary leaders. He was born on the 2d of October, 1809, and was educated in Paris at the College Bourbon and the Ecole du Droit. While still a student he joined the political societies of Paris, after the Revolution of 1830, and in 1834 was for the first time arrested because of his revolutionary associations. In the following year he was seriously implicated in a conspiracy, and in consequence was obliged to seek an asylum in Belgium. Here he embraced the profession of a journalist, and became editor of the *Journal de Charleroi*. Returning to France subsequently, he became chief editor of *L'Impartial du Nord*, a journal published at Valenciennes. In 1841 he suffered his first condemnation for articles published in this paper, being condemned to one month's imprisonment and a fine of 2000 francs.

After the Revolution of February, 1848, by which the House of Orleans was overthrown, he was appointed Commissaire-General of the Republic for the Departments of the Nord and Pas de Calais, and in November following established two journals, *La Revolution Democratique et Sociale* and *La Liberte Republicaine*. In these journals he wrote recklessly, one article costing him a year's imprisonment and 10,000 francs fine, and another an imprisonment of three months and a fine of 10,000 francs. Finally, on June 13, 1849, *La Revolution* was suppressed and Delescluze was condemned by the High Court at Versailles to transportation by default. For the second time he went into exile, residing in England until 1853, when he returned to France. But he was at once rearrested, and, after being imprisoned at Mayas, was, in 1854, condemned to four years' imprisonment and a fine of 1000 francs as a member of a secret society. He was transported successively to Belle Isle, Corte, Ajaccio, Toulon, and Brest, at the two latter places being associated with convicts, and often compelled to labor in the chain-gangs. On September 1, 1858, by a simple ministerial order, he was sent to Cayenne, under sentence of ten years' transportation, by the provisions of the decree of December 8, 1851. At the end of a single year, however, he was suffered to return to France by an amnesty.

For some years thereafter, Delescluze kept out of public life; but the old passion finally resumed its sway, and in 1868 he established *Le Reveil*, which at first was published as a weekly. Within a single year after he embarked in this new journalistic enterprise, he suffered three severe condemnations—three months' imprisonment and 5000f. fine for his first article, six months' imprisonment and fifty francs fine on account of the Baudin subscription, and six months' imprisonment and 2000f. fine by judgment pronounced 14th August, 1869. By the amnesty of the following day, the Emperor's birthday, he escaped the infliction of the last penalty.

A man with such a record as this must, of course, come to the surface after the downfall of the empire. At the election of the 8th of February last for delegates to the Constituent Assembly, Delescluze stood the eighth in order on the poll of Paris, receiving 153,000 votes, the list being headed by Louis Blanc with 216,000. In the Assembly he soon gave evidence of his extreme radical tendencies. On March 6, when Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo submitted a demand for the detention of the members of the Provisional Republican Government until they should render an account of their acts previous to the capitulation of Paris, Delescluze supplemented it by demanding their arrest and impeachment on the charge of high treason. At the municipal election held in Paris on Sunday, March 26, in the early days of the revolution, Delescluze was elected a member of the Communal Council, and a few days thereafter resigned his seat in the Assembly. He became one of the most active of the revolutionary leaders, and on May 10 was appointed Delegate Minister of War to the Commune, as successor to General Rossel. But in less than a week he fell under the suspicion and displeasure of the Commune, and was displaced. The despatch announcing the close of his stormy career states that his body has been found in the streets and identified. He was probably killed during the terrific encounters of last week; although, as his arrest by the Versaillists had been previously announced, he may have been shot after a summary trial.

Felix Pyat.

This revolutionary journalist, who is reported to have been shot, was born at Vierzon, October 4, 1810. He received an excellent education, studied law at Paris, and was admitted as an advocate in 1831. He turned his attention to literature, however, and was attached successively to the *Figaro*, *Charivari*, and the *Siecle*. He likewise wrote several plays, being best known as an author by his dramas of *Mathilde*, *Diogene*, and *Le Chiffonier de Paris*, which acquired considerable popularity on account of their political allusions.

The outbreak of the Revolution of 1848 led him into politics, and he joined the ranks of Ledru-Rollin, with whom he soon after went into exile, publishing several political works during his residence in England, and addressing a letter on behalf of the "Jersey exiles" to the Queen, after her return from a visit to the French Emperor in 1855. Being permitted to return to France subsequently, he became involved in political troubles in 1861, and was sentenced to a fine and imprisonment.

After the fall of the empire, Pyat established in Paris a journal called *Le Combat*, and it was an article in this sheet which led to the serious riots in the capital during the last three days of October, 1870. Pyat stated that Marshal Bazaine's surrender of Metz to the Germans was in the interest of the ex-Emperor, to whose fortunes he still adhered, and that Bazaine had tendered peace to the enemy in the name of Napoleon, on condition that he should be permitted to march to Paris at the head of his army and take possession of the Government, with the assistance of the Germans, claiming that his information was received from Rochefort, then a member of the Government of National Defense, through Gustave Flourens. Rochefort, however, repudiated the statement, and bitter recriminations between him and Pyat followed. The serious disturbances which ensued were finally suppressed, Pyat and the other leaders being arrested and imprisoned, but Pyat was released about two weeks afterwards.

After the capitulation of Paris Pyat was, on February 8th, elected a member of the Constituent Assembly, receiving 141,000 votes, and standing eleventh on the poll of Paris. After the ratification of the treaty of peace by the Assembly, Rochefort, Louis Blanc, and other extremely radical deputies, resigned their seats because of the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, and Pyat, refusing to resign, declared that he would never again enter the Assembly until the cession of French territory was rescinded. He joined the Communists at the outset, and was elected a member of the Communal Council on Sunday, March 26, being one of the few members of this body who were not unknown to the world. Soon after he established *Le Vengeur*, which became an official organ of the Commune, and throughout the rebellion remained one of its most prominent leaders.

Gustave Courbet.

Gustave Courbet, who was shot on Friday by the Versaillists, for participation in the Communist revolt, had a record which was worthy of a better termination. Courbet was an artist of prominence, and with a well-earned reputation. He was born at Omans, in the department of Doubs, in the year 1819. He received his early education under Abbe Gousset, who afterwards became a cardinal and Archbishop of Rheims. Courbet was sent to study law in Paris in 1839, but did not make very much progress, as his natural bent was in another direction. After studying art for a number of years, he exhibited his works for the first time publicly in the year 1844. His style was independent, and his productions rather shocked the followers of the then reigning scheol of art, by his daring methods and extravagant subjects. But this opposition only made him cling the more closely to his own ideas.

In 1848, during the revolution in ideas as well as governments, Courbet became suddenly famous, and his style found ready favor. But then his theories underwent a change, and from that time he was a devoted champion of realism only. He exhibited a very intolerant but indomitable disposition. At the Universal Exposition of 1855, and, also, in 1867, he refused the places for exhibition offered him by the committee, and in both cases opened independent exhibitions of his own. In 1867 this private exhibition was in a small white circular building near the Arch of Triumph, and in this was brought together a very fine though small exhibition of the master's most characteristic works.

He found that his works were more appreciated abroad than at home, for in the art exhibition in Munich in 1864 a special room had been reserved for the exclusive reception of his pictures. But few of his pictures are known in America.

Courbet had great power as a draughtsman, a cultivated taste for color, and a remarkable command of light and shade. His imagination, however, was uncurbed, and he was very intolerant of the generally accepted laws of art.

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ELAM B. LONG, Administrator,
Nos. 67 and 69 LAUREL Street;
Or to his attorney, JOHN ROBERTS,
5 29 6t No. 130 S. SIXTH Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

A GRAND GERMAN SÆNGERFEST will take place to-day at Wissahickon Park under the auspices of the Mænnerchor, Sængerbund, Junger Mænnerchor, and Harmonie Societies. The Athletic Club will give a performance for the entertainment of the visitors.

AT THE WALNUT Foote's comedy of *The Liar*, which was recently revived with great success in New York, will be performed this evening, with Mr. Walcot in the leading role; after which a new drama by Watts Phillips, entitled *No Escape* will be produced for the first time in this country.

AT THE ARCH Mr. Barton Hill will have a benefit this evening, when he will personate "Captain Frank Bamboozle" in the farce of *Bamboozling*, and as "Lord Dundreary" in *Our American Cousin*. Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard will appear in *The Bonny Fishwife*, and will sing a number of popular songs. Mr. Hill is an artistic actor, who as leading man and as stage manager at the Arch has done much for the entertainment of the public, and we hope his merits will receive the recognition they deserve in a crowded house this evening.

To-morrow *The Comedy of Errors* will be performed.

On Friday Mr. Robert Craig will have a farewell benefit.

On Monday next the company from Lina Edwin's Theatre, New York, will commence an engagement, and will produce Robertson's comedy of *Rank*.

AT THE CHESNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will make his reappearance this evening, after a series of successful performances in New York and Boston, and will personate "Sir Giles Overreach" in *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*.

To-morrow evening Mr. Edward Coles, who has made a very favorable impression during the short time he has been attached to the theatre, will have a benefit.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the wonderful double-headed babe will be on exhibition day and evening during the present week.

The drama of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* will be represented this evening.

"KWEER KOMPANY."—B. F. Duane, X. T. K., will appear at Concert Hall on Wednesday evening, in his lively entertainment entitled "Ninety Minutes in Kweer Kompany."

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THOSE WHO DESIRE A BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION should beware of cheap patent pills, or other cathartics containing calomel and mercury. Use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA and HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. Component parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Grape Juice. For Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Dyspepsia, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, etc., the Pills are unequalled.

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Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day.
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TO INSURE HEALTH AND PROPER DIGESTION you should use HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are composed of Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice. They excite digestion, nourish and invigorate the system, and purge out all the humors that grow and rankle in the blood. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA makes New, Fresh, and Healthy Blood, and Beautifies the Complexion.

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THERE is not such a reliable purgative known as HELMBOLD'S CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS. They are safe, pleasant, and efficacious, and cause neither nausea or griping pains. HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, the great Blood Purifier.

MARRIED.

WALTERS—SIMPSON.—On the 26th instant, by Rev. L. P. Hornberger, Mr. SAMUEL B. U. WALTERS and Miss SALLIE M. SIMPSON, all of this city.

DIED.

CANBY.—At 3 o'clock on the morning of the 29th instant, GEORGE CANBY, Jr., one of the twin sons of George and Matilda C. G. Canby, aged 10 years and 24 days.

Relatives and friends are particularly invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3726 Walnut street, on Thursday afternoon, June 1st, at 4 o'clock. Interment at Woodlands.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on the 28th instant, of congestion of the brain, SAMUEL W. MARTIN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1418 Lombard street, on Wednesday, 31st instant, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

PAXSON.—On First day, the 28th instant, WM. LASHBROOKE PAXSON, son of the late Richard and Elizabeth S. Paxson, in the 43d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to his funeral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pa., on Fourth day, the 31st instant, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Frankford. Carriages will be at Schenck's Station to meet the 9·30 train from Kensington.

FINE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
COMBINING STYLE, DURABILITY AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
Jones'
ONE-PRICE
ESTABLISHMENT,
604 Market Street.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 4 13 smw tf

INSURANCE.
THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000
TRUSTEES.
Alexander Whilldin, George Nugent, Hon. James Pollock, J. Edgar Thomson, Albert C. Roberts, Philip B. Mingle, Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, Isaac Hazlehurst, James L. Claghorn, Henry K. Bennett, L. M. Whilldin, George W. Hill, John Wanamaker.
PRESIDENT, GEORGE W. HILL.
VICE-PRESIDENT, GEORGE NUGENT.
ACTUARY, JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER, JOHN S. WILSON.
5 19 fmw3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.
For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.
H. M. DALY'S WHISKY WAREROOMS, Nos. 222 S. FRONT Street and 139 DOCK St. IMMENSE STOCK OF THE BEST BRANDS IN ORIGINAL BARRELS. Among which may be found the celebrated "GOLDEN WEDDING," Bourbon of ancient date; Wheat and Rye Whiskies, all pure from manufacturers (in original packages), including those well-known distillers, THOMAS MOORE & SON, JOSEPH S. FINCH & CO., and THOMAS MOORE. The attention of the trade is requested to test these Whiskies, at market rates. 2 48mw5
FORTY-SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY.—THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION will celebrate its Forty-Seventh Anniversary at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the evening of TUESDAY, May 30. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, Rev. Dr. Harper, formerly of Indianapolis, and Rev. Dr. Newton, of this city, and by George H. Stuart, Esq., Chairman. Singing by a choir of four hundred young ladies, under the direction of Professor John Bower. Tickets, with secured seats, Twenty-five Cents each, may be procured at the Society's house, No. 1122 CHESNUT Street. 5 18 11t
THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY now run a new line of cars up Third street and down Second street from Oxford to Dauphin streets, in connection with their Main or White line cars, passing the North Pennsylvania Railroad Depot going both ways. 5 26 3t*
A FRUIT AND FLORAL FESTIVAL WILL be held in the Chapel of the Arch Street M. E. Church on the evenings of TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY of this week. Admission, 25 cents. 5 29 3t*
A TEMPERANCE MEETING WILL BE held THIS EVENING at the MISSION CHAPEL, SIXTEENTH Street, above Vine. Diagrams will be exhibited, and addresses made by Messrs. Ward, Heritage, and others. Free to all. Young men particularly invited. 1t*
LOMBARD AND SOUTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.—The Directors of the above Company have declared a Dividend of FIFTY CENTS per share, payable at the office of the Company on and after May 31, 1871. 5 27 3t* AARON LAZARUS, Treasurer.
FINE BOOTS AND SHOES FOR GENTLEMEN, Made on improved lasts. Beauty, Comfort, Durability. BARTLETT, 2 20tf No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.
THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
BAILEY & Co
CHESNUT and TWELFTH Sts.,
Invite special attention to their stock of
PLATED WARE,
WHICH] WILL BE FOUND TO EMBRACE ALL THE NEWEST STYLES.
Quality Guaranteed.
5 1 mws5rp

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
NAGLE,
COOKE
AND
EWING,
Paper Hangings,
No. 1210 CHESNUT St.,
3 18 smw8mrp PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC.
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
4 25 2m PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.
Life Insurance Policies
Secured from Forfeiture
BY A LAW OF THE STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.
AQUILA HAINES, of Philadelphia, Pa., insured September 11, 1865, under Policy No. 11,310, for $5,000, giving one-third loan note, and paying semi-annually. *He failed to pay the premium due March 11, 1869. He died August 5, 1869, FIVE MONTHS after failure of payment. The whole amount of the Policy, less the premium due the Company, was promptly paid* at the Pennsylvania Office, SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Nov. 27, 1869.
Nineteenth Annual Statement
OF THE CONDITION OF THE
Massachusetts Mutual
Life Insurance Company
OF SPRINGFIELD,
MASSACHUSETTS.
CALEB RICE, President.
CHAS. McLEAN KNOX, Secretary.
JAMES WEIR MASON, Actuary.
GEORGE JUNKIN, Solicitor in Philada.
DIRECTORS IN PHILADELPHIA.
J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER, D. C. WHARTON, Attorney to accept service in Pennsylvania.
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL.
First. Capital stock, nothing. Company purely mutual. Dividends declared and paid annually on the contribution plan.

The value, as nearly as may be, of the real estate held by the company	$97,000·00
Cash on hand	5,681·26
Cash in banks, specifying the banks:—	
First National Bank, Springfield	12,467·95
Second " " "	17,764·15
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	46,705·23
Amount of loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien in real estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing	1,258,009·62

	Par Value.	*Market Value.*
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value:—		
464 shares of New York and Massachusetts Nat. Bank Stock	$46,400	$65,555
U. S. bonds 1881, 6s; 1868, 5-20s; 1865, 5-20s; 1874, 5s	258,700	280,450
City of Springfield, New York, and Michigan Share Bonds	74,000	78,600
156,264 shares of Railroad stocks and bonds	176,400	181,275
	$553,500	$606,880

	Par Val.	*Market Val.*	*Amt. loaned on them.*
Amount of stocks held by the company as collateral security for loans	$93,400	$115,180	$89,435·60
Interest on investments due and unpaid			3,000·00
Accrued interest not yet due			52,754·32
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value:—			
Premium notes secured by value of policies			763,952·62
Loans on personal securities			54,594·25
Loans on policies			1,517·62
Unpaid prem. in course of collection, semi-an.			220,522·86
Deferred ditto, premiums			177,771·86
Office furniture			6,306·49
Amount of losses during the year adjusted but not due, less $10,000 reinsurance			67,506·00
Amount of losses reported to the Company but not acted upon			18,000·00
Amount of losses resisted by the Company and in suspense			29,500·00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid			30,583·68
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks combined R at 4 per ct.			3,061,283·76
Amount of cash premiums received			883,086·78
Amount of premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums:—			
Loan notes			310,641·93
Interest received from investments			175,849·06
Amount of losses paid during the year			297,300·00
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums			1,761·58
Amount of dividends declared during the year			158,571·92
Amount of dividends paid			181,148·26
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and salaries paid to agents and officers of the company			227,344·65
Amount of taxes paid by the company			8,332·81
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures			148,863·27

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, ON THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1870.
State of Massachusetts, County of Hampden, ss.:—
Be it remembered that on this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871, before the subscriber, a Notary Public in and for the State of Massachusetts, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared Caleb Rice, President of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, and made oath that the following is a true statement of the condition of the said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1870.
And I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied they have assets safely invested to the amount of $3,419,393·79. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said company.
In witness whereof, I hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this fourteenth day of March, A. D. 1871. STEPHEN E. SEYMOUR, Notary Public.
Foster S. Dennis, of New Bedford, Mass., insured March 9, 1863, under Policy No. 6913, for $5000, giving one-third loan note, and paying quarterly. His policy lapsed September 9, 1867. *He died September 8, 1868, fifteen months after* the premium was due and unpaid. The whole amount of the policy, less unpaid premiums, was *promptly paid under the Massachusetts non-forfeiture law.*
JOHN KNOX MARSHALL, State Agent for Pennsylvania.
GEORGE H. WILTBANK, General Agent Eastern Penns. and New Jersey.
OFFICES, S. E. Cor. SIXTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
ROBERT P. HARRIS, M. D., Medical Examiner in Philadelphia. 5 29 mwf6t

LADIES' LINEN SUITINGS
AT
MILLIKEN'S,
1128 CHESNUT Street and 828 ARCH Street.
BEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
Selling Retail at about Wholesale Prices.
PLAIN BUFF LINEN LAWNS, MODE COLORED LINENS.
FINE NATURAL FLAX COLORED LINENS, CHOCOLATE COL'D LINENS.
PRINTED LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
FINE WHITE LINEN CAMBRIC DRESSES.
NEW PRINTED IRISH LINENS.
Fine assortment of Victoria Lawns, Bishop Lawns, Swiss and India Mulls, Tarlatans' French Muslins, Nainsooks, Soft-finish Cambrics, etc. etc.
BARGAIN LOT OF IRISH LINENS.
A few pieces of REAL GOOD IRISH LINEN, suitable for Shirting or for Ladies' use, at 37½ cents per yard; regular price 50 cents.
Also, a few more pieces of the FINE LINEN at $5 PER PIECE.

REMOVAL.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT Street,
WILL REMOVE TO
No. 1105 CHESNUT STREET,
(NORTH SIDE,)
EARLY IN JUNE.
Great Inducements will be Offered in Prices,
Commencing MONDAY, May 29,
TO
REDUCE STOCK.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
CAMDEN AND AMBOY
RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
OF THE
Camden and Amboy Railroad, Delaware and Raritan Canal, and New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company,
ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, NOW READY AT THE OFFICES OF
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 218 South DELAWARE Avenue.
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 South THIRD Street.
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 WALNUT Street.
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 WALNUT Street.
BULL & NORTH, THIRD and DOCK Streets.
5 24 10t

GLASS.
SKY LIGHT GLASS,
3-16, ¼, ⅜, and 1 inch thick.
ROUGH AND RIBBED.
200 plates Ribbed, 24x60, ¼ inch.
200 " " 24x72, ¼ "
100 " " 24x84, 3 16 "
100 " " 28x80, 3-16 "
500 " Hammered, 24x60, ¼ inch.
100 " " 24x72, ¼ "
125 " " 24x60, ¼ "
100 " " 24x84, ¼ "
16,000 feet Rough, ¼ inch, assorted sizes.
3,000 " " ⅜ " " "
4,000 " " ½ " " "
10,000 " Rough and Fluted.
FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES BY
BENJ. H. SHOEMAKER,
Nos. 205, 207, 209, 211 N. FOURTH ST.,
5 19 10trp PHILADELPHIA.

FRENCH BREAKFAST CAPS
THE MISSES
McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 S. Eleventh St.,
Have just received their Spring importation of
French Breakfast Caps,
ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
Piques in Plaids, Stripes and Cords.
French Nainsooks, Victoria and Bishop Lawn.
Tucked Muslin for Waists and Skirts.
French Worked and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Rich Flouncings in Nainsook and Swiss.
Linen Collars and Cuffs, all the new styles.
Novelties and Fancy Articles received daily.
Ladies' Undergarments and Infants' Outfits on hand and made to order. 3 18 m 3m

TEAS. COFFEES.
Imported and Domestic Groceries.
A. J. DE CAMP,
FINE GROCER,
N. W. Corner CHESNUT and SECOND Sts.,
4 13 thsm3m PHILADELPHIA.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, OPENS June 1st. Terms for June, $3·50 per day. 4 25 fmw6t

CARPETINGS, ETC.
25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street.
FRESH
CANTON MATTINGS,
ALL WIDTHS,
WHITE, CHECK, AND FANCY
LOW PRICES.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT Street,
3 1 wsm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF. 721 CHESTNUT Street.
SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF. 721 CHESTNUT Street.
SAFES MARVIN & CO.'S FIRE-PROOF ALWAYS DRY, BURGLAR-PROOF. 721 CHESTNUT Street.
5 5 fmw6m
PLANKED SHAD.—TO ENJOY this delicious dish order it at the "Buena Vista" Hotel, GLOUCESTER POINT.
SHAD FISHING AT GLOUCESTER POINT—A very interesting sight. 5 12 17trp*

GAS FIXTURES.
NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET.
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

FOR SALE.
A BEAUTIFUL SPOT IS
WENONAH.
Its Hotel, its lakes, the fish pond, the old mill, the old railroad bridge, the handsome drives and avenues, the park, and many other points of interest, are in themselves sufficient attractions, while the NATURAL ADVANTAGES of the tract, such as excellent water, rolling country, high and healthy location, facilities for drainage, and EASY ACCESS TO THE CITY, render WENONAH the most desirable place for building Country Residences within the vicinity of Philadelphia, situated on the West Jersey Railroad, 11 miles from Camden, reached in FORTY-FIVE MINUTES from your place of business. The Hotel will be completed and opened about the 15th of June. Visit the place and judge it upon its merits. Tickets and information furnished by
DANIEL M. FOX & SON,
5 16 12trp* No. 540 North FIFTH Street.
FOR SALE.
"SPRING LAKE."
An elegant country seat at Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia, ten minutes walk from depot, and five hundred yards from Fairmount Park; lawn of nearly nine acres, adorned with choice shrubbery, evergreen, fruit and shade trees. A most healthy location, views for 40 miles over a rich country, modern pointed stone house, gas, water, etc., coach, ice, and spring houses, never failing spring of purest water, (LAKE FOR BOATING), all stocked with mountain trout, carp, etc., beautiful cascade, with succession of rapids through the meadow.
Apply to J. R. PRICE, on the premises. 4 25
FOR SALE,
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marble Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.
FOR SALE—A NEW BROWN STONE HOUSE, with ten large rooms, with all the usual modern improvements; stone stable, ice-house, and convenient out-buildings, with ten acres of land. The above property is well situated near Ambler station, on N. P. RR., one mile above Fort Washington, Montgomery county. Terms accommodating. Apply to S. H. AUSTIN, No. 129 S. SEVENTH Street. 5 29 3t*
COUNTRY AND CITY PROPERTIES FOR SALE, RENT, and EXCHANGE in great number and varieties by
J. MAX GREEN,
5 6 1m No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
TO RENT.
FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 22 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.
TO RENT, FURNISHED—DESIRABLE Summer Residence, Township Line, near School Lane, Germantown.
JUSTICE BATEMAN & CO.,
5 1tf No. 122 South FRONT Street.
TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, Old York avenue, below Fisher's lane, near railroad station. Apply 1812 LOCUST St. 5 27 3t*

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHÆTONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING.
REPAIRING, REPAINTING, and VARNISHING.
THE FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S IS THE most reliable to be had; they have the largest and cheapest stock to select from; they in all cases give satisfaction.
Their three stores are thronged daily; give them a call; you will save money and get the newest styles. GOULD & CO., northeast corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 North SECOND Street, and No. 1936 MARKET Street. 5 26 6trp
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES.—REFRIGERATORS, Water-coolers, etc.; Table Cutlery, Birdcages, Mats, Brushes, etc.; Iron, Wire, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware. THEO. H. BECHER, No. 1319 CHESNUT Street. (Formerly with John A. Murphey, lately with E. J. Williams.) 5 29 6t*

AN ARTIST'S MODEL.

BY ASTLEY H. BALDWIN.

"What I want, my boy, is war, war—'war to the knife!' plenty of French three-deckers to rake, and lots of prize money to be paid for raking 'em!"

That is what Bertie Gray, Lieutenant of H. M. S. Thunderbolt, said to Reginald Ashe, a rising specimen of the genus British artist.

"And what I want, my boy, is a successful summer tour, a generous 'hanging committee' next season, and a good position 'on the line.'"

"The thanks of a grateful public, and the G. C. B. of an appreciating sovereign," said Bertie, raising his wineglass, as if to "propoge a toast," as Mrs. Gamp has it.

"The recognition of genius by discerning critics, and R. A. tacked on to my name," cried Reginald.

"Artists don't rise to be R. A. in a single season!"

"Lieutenants in the navy don't become G. C. B. without fighting, and we are at peace with all the world."

Both the young men laughed heartily.

"O for the days when George III was king!" sighed Bertie.

"O for the days of kind-hearted, generous Sir Joshua!" said Reginald.

"Joshua—what?"

"Reynolds, of course."

Albert Gray and Reginald Ashe were fast and dear friends, and were sitting on a beautiful June evening in the chambers of the latter in the Adelphi, sipping some very fair claret, and interchanging notes on their future prospects. The first named, as has been said, was a lieutenant in the navy, and his age might be about thirty. He was rather strongly built, tawny haired, blue eyed, and brown complexioned. Reginald Ashe was, perhaps, three years his junior, of a lighter build than his friend, tall, elegant, with clear cut features, dark liquid hazel eyes with long black lashes, and ink black silky moustache and hair.

"Fill your glass, dear old boy, and we'll drink to our mutual good luck. Here's to you, my Damon!"

"And to you, my Pythias!" returned the sailor. And the young men glanced at each other without saying more, after the fashion of us phlegmatic Englishmen. But there was a world of sincere affection in the glance, brief as it was; and the heart of each beat a little more rapidly as they grasped hands.

"Helgho!" said Bertie, "it's almost time to be afloat again. Leave's up on Tuesday."

"I shall be off for my summer tour when you're gone, Bertie—there'll be nothing to keep me in town then."

"But your other friends—"

"Other friends? O bah! I don't care about the world's ordinary friendship. A man asks you to dinner with him at his club twice in the season if you are prosperous, and cuts you in the street if you wear a shabby coat. That's the friendship (it is a libel on the name) of nine fellows out of ten. No, no, Bertie; I hold the doctrine, that in friendship as in love one should suffice. I'll own no divided allegiance."

Bertie looked gratified, but said nothing.

"And so," continued Reginald, "when the Thunderbolt weighs anchor, I'm off to Wales, or some other picturesque locality. Down, Brutus, down!" he said to a large white cat which had jumped on his knee, and was endeavoring to make a plaything of his meerschaum.

Bertie laughed.

"How you spoil that cat, Reggie!"

"Got a passion for cats—shall put him in a picture some day, 'with a hey diddle diddle, the cat and the fiddle,' etc. I wonder Landseer never took the nursery rhyme for a subject—there's the little dog, and the cow."

"Landseer is not great at cows.

"He's great at *everything*, sir."

"Well, as you please. What's to be your own subject for next season?"

"The meeting of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn."

"O, O! we aim at being historical in style; we are ambitious, it seems!"

"Yes, we are."

"Go on."

"I mean to swell out your figure, and make *you* Henry."

"Much obliged, I'm sure."

"O, he wasn't so *very* bloated when he met Anne first," laughed Reginald. "History often lies."

"Does it indeed?"

"And he had a noble presence, and by some was thought a model of manly beauty."

"Shows their taste then, if I am to sit for him."

"I shall make a Sir Thomas Wyatt of myself."

"Ah, you do look sweet and sentimental with those lustrous dark eyes."

"Get out!"

"Not a bit of it."

"But now comes the dilemma. I can't find a model that at all comes up to my notion of the fair Anne."

"*Misericorde! Hamlet* with the Prince of Denmark omitted!"

"Just so. I fear I shall have to abandon the subject and choose another."

"Wouldn't Leila Davenant do?" asked Bertie, with just the suspicion of a blush coloring his bronzed cheek.

"Leila Davenant! Anne Boleyn didn't squint."

"Neither does Miss Davenant!" cried Bertie indignantly.

Reginald Ashe looked at him curiously.

"O, the land lies in *that* direction, does it?"

"Nonsense, Reggie! as if I shouldn't have told you if it did! What secrets have I from you, dear old fellow?"

Reginald was touched.

"Well, you'll tell me when you lose your heart, then?"

"Of course I will—and you?"

"To be sure I will."

"Is it a mutual bargain?"

"It is."

"Shake hands on it, then."

Bertie rose.

"I shall see you once more before I sail, Reggie; I shall look in on Saturday. I go to Portsmouth on Monday. You'll give me a farewell supper, won't you?"

"Yes, yes, of course," said the other, in a voice not quite steady, and with something very like dew in his eyes.

"Good-bye then, dear old fellow!" And with a cordial grasp of both hands that was next door to a positive embrace, these two young men, who did not consider it at all effeminate to feel and show affection for each other, parted.

"Ah," sighed Reginald, when the door had closed behind his friend, "how I shall miss him! Well, he'll be back next year. Meanwhile I must work. And now to find a model for my Anne."

Early in July Reginald Ashe was comfortably established in very pretty apartments in the cottage of a highly respectable widow, in one of the most picturesque localities of North Wales. Here he set to work in earnest on his "great picture," as with all the fondness of a young artist he termed the work which he hoped would make him famous the ensuing spring. He had so far advanced with the painting that it was impossible to put off any longer the sketching in of the principal figure; and he resolved, since he could find no model to his taste, to trust to his creative fancy alone for the portraiture of the lovely and ill-fated Anne. Reginald had greatly flattered his landlady's vanity by introducing her to his canvas in the quality of one of the attendants on Katherine of Arragon, and the consequence was that the worthy soul took intense interest in the painting and believed she was destined to be immortalized on the walls of the Royal Academy. But Mrs. Crupe, good woman, had no notion of a poet's or painter's idea of Anne Boleyn, and could only say that "Miss Lilian Wrasse, the parson's daughter, was reckoned the finest girl in these parts and very kind to everybody, and no doubt would be willing to sit to Mr. Ashe."

Reginald, who was just setting out to his usual morning's excursion, and had all his sketching paraphernalia slung across his shoulder, smiled at this, and said,

"No, no, Mrs. Crupe; perhaps some good fairy may send me a real flesh and blood Anne during my mountain rambles; and if not I must trust to my ideal."

The day was splendid, although as intensely hot as it usually is in the month of July. A blue heat mist overhung the purple hill tops, and seemed, like the veil of beauty, to wish to hide their glories from the heather land below. A wide expanse of moor, growing crimson with the heath blooms, which were already beginning to burst into blossom, was dotted here and there with flocks of the diminutive mountain sheep, and herds of shaggy black and dun cattle, at once sullen, picturesque, and intractable. The wide-spread panorama was intersected in all directions by winding mountain streams, which, although running very low on account of the extreme heat of the weather, yet retained sufficient water in their channels to supply the browsing flocks and herds, and to add greatly to the beauty of the wild and exquisite picture. The sun, not yet fully risen, hung a great globe of gold over the few scattered firs which crowned some of the hill-tops, and, dispersing the mists as he ascended, gave promise of a magnificent day.

The young artist, dashing the hair from his brow, stood gazing on the lovely scene with a rapt intensity of gaze and thought, only known to those hard brain and hand toilers of the great Babylon, to whom it is rarely given to snatch a few hours from the turmoil of city existence, and commune with nature in her own solitudes. He looked back at the little rose-bowered cottage, which he had left a mile behind him, and almost felt that he could be content to resign forever the golden dream of ambition, and, with the friend of his heart and the wife of his bosom for companions, pass in this sweet and solitary spot a tranquil, if an unambitious existence.

But a moment's reflection awoke him from the dream, and recalled his wandering imagination to the realities of life.

"I must not lose the fine effects of those early mountain mists," he murmured to himself. "To work, O Utopian Alnaschar! Dreams of the Unattainable balance no banker's book. Ah, well!" Then choosing a favorable situation, he began the outline of a sketch of sunrise on the Welsh mountains.

The artist's heart was in the work, and it grew under his loving fingers. It was already half colored, when a soft yet unmistakable expression of surprise caused him to drop his brush and look hastily round.

A few yards behind him stood a young lady. She was of a dazzling fair complexion, just in the slightest degree tinged by sun brown, and was rather tall of figure than otherwise. Her eyes were large, liquid, and of a melting tenderness, their color blue. Her small queenly head, covered with sunny chestnut braids, was gracefully set on a slender white neck. Her smile was of surpassing beauty—it lit up her whole face—and her hands and feet were exceedingly small and beautifully proportioned.

This fair girl, who was apparently about twenty years of age, wore a plain white dress, with a tartan scarf and sash, and a white straw hat simply trimmed with purple and white heath blossoms. She might have passed for Ellen in the *Lady of the Lake*.

"O dear, I am sure I beg your pardon!" said the lady.

"Anne Boleyn, by Jove!" thought the gentleman; but he said as he glanced at the sketchbook she held in her hand—"Nay, I beg *yours*, if, as I guess, I have occupied the place from which you intended to sketch?"

"Yes—no—that is—O, pray do not move." as she saw Reginald Ashe begin putting together his palette and brushes. "Mine is no sketch, it is merely a scratch. I was never taught. In fact, this is my first attempt."

But Reginald had risen.

"O, *do* pray finish your painting," said the young girl. "I shall be so distressed!" And she really looked so. "May I glance at it?" she asked timidly.

"O yes, I shall be most happy," said the young man, looking at her with an artist's eye.

"Beautiful!" cried she.

"Beautiful indeed!" echoed he. But the lady meant the sketch, and the artist meant the lady.

It is perfectly wonderful, when people have a taste in common, how quickly they manage to make friends over it. Bring two enthusiastic musicians, painters, or politicians together for the first time, and in half an hour they will be as intimate as if they had known each other all their lives. It is no wonder, then, that the acquaintanceship progresses rapidly, when on the one side there is an intelligent and beautiful girl, and on the other a handsome and clever young man of fascinating manners.

Reginald found himself explaining and suggesting to the young girl, as if he had been engaged to teach her at a half guinea a lesson. He ran through the gamut of "outline," "tone," "coloring," and "chiaro oscuro," with glib proficiency. Nor did his fair pupil appear by any means loth to learn. It must be said in her excuse (if any of our bewitching townbred ladies who read this pronounce her a "bold thing"), that Belgravian etiquette has not as yet been introduced into the Welsh mountains—and long may it be ere it is so! Lilian Wrasse (for it was the Rector's daughter) was speaking to a stranger without an introduction, it is true; but then a mutual love for art drew them together, and the young lady spoke and acted in every way as only a true gentlewoman can do.

Meanwhile having finished his own sketch, the artist was examining that of Miss Wrasse, and pointing out to her in what respects it was deficient. It was a crude affair, as might have been expected from an untaught hand; but rude as it was it nevertheless bore evidences within it of true artistic instincts. Lilian was pleased with the artist's approbation of what was good in her sketch, tempered as it was by honest censure of that which was bad.

"I like to be told my faults," she said. "Papa says my drawing is perfection; but I know, I feel it is *not*. O, thank you for telling me."

Reginald was amused yet pleased. How different was this unsophisticated girl from his fair London acquaintances, with whom, to question the perfection of anything they did, was to put oneself under the ban of perpetual exile from circles polite.

"Nobody ever taught me, you see," said Lilian; "O, I *should* like to have a master."

"And I should like to be he," thought Reginald. But he did not say so. He knew the proprieties. Yet he was more than half in love with this charming Welsh maid already. A pang shot through his heart as he reflected that this chance meeting would probably be the last, since he knew not who the young lady was. Did a similar reflection possibly cross Lilian's mind? It is not improbable.

The sun had by this time risen high in the heavens, and Miss Wrasse hastily prepared to turn her footsteps homewards.

"I am so much obliged to you for your hints," she said, adjusting her red plaid scarf; "I shall be sure to profit by them."

"O, do not thank me," he said, with a glow on his handsome face. "It has been such a pleasure." Then, unable to resist the temptation, he added, "May I not hope we shall meet—"

But, with a graceful bow, she turned away her blushing face and was gone.

The artist stood a few moments watching the tall slight figure as, with white dress fluttering, it slowly descended from the hill slope to the moorlands below. He sighed unconsciously as he thought how often it happens thus in life. We meet (in some railway carriage perhaps) a man whom instinct tells us we could love as a friend, or a woman who realizes our day dream. The station is reached, the train stops, and into the seething crowd of life vanish both man and woman, leaving us with a vague undefinable feeling of "something missing" which we never experienced before.

But as Reginald Ashe stood watching the young girl (who had certainly not left him "fancy free") he observed her suddenly stop, with a gesture that betokened somewhat of alarm, and look undecidedly round her. Before the artist—though he strained his eyes to the utmost—could discern the reason of this, he beheld the young girl turn round and retrace her steps towards the spot where he stood, looking up to him as she did so, and augmenting her pace till it reached a positive run.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed Reginald, "what can be the matter!" and he advanced rapidly to the young lady's assistance. He had not run twenty yards down the hill-side, with his painting tressels in his hand, when an agonized shriek from Lilian made him redouble his pace, and at the same moment he perceived the cause of her alarm.

A few yards behind the young girl, and following her at a brisk trot, was one of the largest of the shaggy black cattle of which we have spoken. Although this species are of no size as compared with the ordinary kinds of cattle, they are often obstinate and vicious to a degree, and sufficiently powerful to give anybody whom they may attack a poor chance of getting away from them without either loss of life or damage to limb. The spiteful little brute was probably attracted by the red portion of Lilian's scarf, for she wore a "Rob Roy" tartan; and as he followed her he stopped a few moments to bellow wrathfully and to toss his shaggy black head, in which his evil little eyes twinkled from out a forest of hair like those of a demon. Fortunately this deliberate gloating over the prospect of the immolation of a victim gave Lilian time to gain considerably on her pursuer, and to Reginald to take in the whole situation and determine upon his course of action. He had observed as he descended the hill a small clump of stunted thorn bushes, the shelter of which it was his object to gain. And accordingly, having reached Lilian and taken her hand, he half urged, half dragged the terrified girl till they were both safely ensconced behind this friendly shelter. It was not too soon, for they had barely reached the bushes when their vicious little enemy was upon them. Now the bushes, seven in number, formed a clump, round which it was impossible, so long as Reginald and Lilian kept moving, for the bull to catch them. Accordingly they dodged round and round the clump, until the young girl, sick, terrified, and giddy, was on the point of fainting. The bull, nothing daunted, in spite of several severe blows on his muzzle from the artist's tressels, continued to walk round and round the trees with all the spiteful malignity of a cat who has a mouse in view which she knows cannot escape her; when it suddenly occurred to Reginald, that were the cause of his anger removed, the bull might become more manageable. Accordingly Lilian, with the help of the young man, removed the obnoxious scarf, which Reginald rolled up and concealed in his pocket. No sooner was the object of his hatred removed than the savage little animal stared stupidly at the pair as if desirous of some fresh provocation, and then, balked of his intended assault on the detested color, gave a snort of indignation and trotted back to rejoin the herd.

But directly all immediate danger was removed, the highly-wrought nerves of the young girl gave way and she fainted. The artist laid her gently and tenderly down on the heather, and proceeded to fill his cap with water at one of the many rivulets which meandered over the moor. This done, he mixed with it a small portion of brandy from his luncheon flask, and bathed the temples and hands of the insensible girl. Whilst he was so doing he caught sight of two peasants burning turf at no great distance, and by loud and continued shouts attracted their attention, when they left their peat heaps and came towards him.

"Lord have mercy on us!" said one of them in Welsh (of which the artist fortunately understood a little) "if it isn't parson's daughter!"

"Parson's daughter!" exclaimed Reginald, as he remembered Mrs. Crupe's observations that morning.

Meanwhile Lilian had slowly come to herself, to the great satisfaction of the stolid gaping peasants.

"She ben't dead after all!" said they in chorus.

"O!" exclaimed the young girl, holding out her hand to Reginald, "how much I owe you, sir! I should have lost my life but for you."

She could say no more; and the artist, not at all desirous of being thanked, inquired if she thought she was strong enough, with his assistance, to reach the rectory.

"O yes," said she; "I feel quite strong now."

She was nevertheless compelled to lean pretty heavily on the young man's arm; and perhaps that slow walk and silent *tete-a-tete* did a good deal to precipitate matters. Who knows?

After this seasonable service to his daughter, and consequent claim upon the rector's gratitude, was it not a matter of course that an invitation to the rectory should follow? A footing in the house once obtained, how could things do but progress in the usual groove? An old philosopher tells us, that as fire and tow, so are a young man and woman in the constant neighborhood of each other, especially when of similar tastes and dispositions.

Lilian Wrasse did not need much entreaty before she consented to sit as the model for Anne Boleyn; and such good use did the painter make of his time, that when the finishing touch had been given to the great picture, the finishing touch had also been given to the destiny of two lives.

The "Meeting of Henry VIII with Anne Boleyn" created a "sensation" at the Royal Academy next season, and Reginald Ashe always remembered with pleasure that his search of a model for that unfortunate queen had been the cause of his finding a wife.

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"P. S.—Hope the picture is good."

To which the lieutenant received the following answer:—

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"REGINALD."

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FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAMSHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.
MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 98 West street.
LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South street.
GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty street.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.
Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE
OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.
The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—
OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.
These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.
Passenger accommodations unrivalled.
Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.
Steerage, $32, currency.
Other rates as low as any first-class line.
For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
280,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
80,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,360,150 Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'k't v'l	$1,293,557·00
Real Estate	56,000·50
Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	2,912·00
Cash	142,911·73
	$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,;	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397·89.
RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,
No. 514 WALNUT Street.
CHARTERED 1859.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870 ..... $128,851·78
CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.
FIRE ASSOCIATION,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL ..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	24,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full) ..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870 ..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John R. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PATERSON Assistant-Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. B. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds.
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
SAM'L M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000
ASSETS January 1, 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of P 70..... 2,096,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,233,2

Losses paid in 1870 ..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	325,932
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	300,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	225,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	268,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	281,048
Loans on Collateral Security	31,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.
CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROCKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL ..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS. 2,687,452·35
INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881·70.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,
	Franklin A. Comly.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low Pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all size and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

GIRARD TUBE WORKS AND IRON CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
Manufacture Plain and Galvanized WROUGHT-IRON PIPE
and Sundries for Gas and Steam Fitters, Plumbers Machinists, Railing Makers, Oil Refiners, etc.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF ALL numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 10 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1870.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	10·00 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·10 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.
All other trains daily except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·40 P. M.
Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6·50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	7·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M. & 3·55 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	10·20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·20 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent.
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent. Altoona, Pa.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FOR NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 8 a. m. Express, and 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City.
At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.
At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.
At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.
The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m. Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.
At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.
At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol.
At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 9·30 a. m, 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.
At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.
At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.
At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Milford.
FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).
VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
At 11 a. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.
VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.
At 6 and 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.
At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.
At 6 and 11 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lowistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—
TIME TABLE.
COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.
Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.
Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.
From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
May 15, 1871.
Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.

Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE.

Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·20 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.
For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Rail road take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.
For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY,
Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, 8·45 and 11 a. m., 2·15, 4, and 6·30 p. m.
Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 9·30 a. m., 12 noon, 3·05 and 5·15 p. m.

SUNDAYS.
Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·30, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.
Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.
Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, and Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.
New York Express for Pittsburg and West.
Trains leave New York at 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.
Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.
Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 2·40 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.
Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.
For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.
Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.
STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.
Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.
Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.
GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.
TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·05 p. m.
FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 6·46, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·55 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.
SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.
The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
Passengers taking the 6·50, 9, a. m., and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.
TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.
SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.
FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·30, 10·15, 11·10 p. m.
Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.
TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.
FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8 50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.
Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.
TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.
FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·30 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·30 p. m.
Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.
PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.
Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.
The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Domino or Schus' Lane.
The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.
The 4 p. m. train up from Philadelphia is the only train that stops at Domino Lane.
Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.
Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.
For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.
Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.
Passengers taking the 7 and 10 a. m. and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.
The 9·30 a. m., 12·30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
On and after MONDAY, April 24,
Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—
FROM PHILADELPHIA
for West Chester at 7·25 and 10 A. M., 2·30, 7·10, and 11·30 P. M. Stops at all stations.
For West Chester at 4·45 P. M. This train stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
For B. C. Junction, 6·30, 8·50 A. M., 12 M., and 4 and 5·30 P. M. Stops at all stations. The 5·30 P. M. will run to West Chester on Saturdays.
FOR PHILADELPHIA
From West Chester at 6·30 and 10 A. M., 2, 5, and 6·55 P. M. Stops at all stations.
From West Chester at 7·35 A. M. Stops at stations west of Media (Greenwood excepted).
From B. C. Junction at 5·25, 8·10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M. Stops at all stations.
A train will leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 8 A. M. every Monday.
ON SUNDAY
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 37 A. M. and 5P. M.
H. K. SMITH, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry as follows:—

Freight (with passenger car)	7·00 A. M.
Mail	8·00 A. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	3·45 P. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic:—

Freight	12·45 P. M.
Mail	4·00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	6·15 A. M.

LOCAL TRAINS LEAVE:—
For Haddonfield..9 and 10·15 A. M., 2 and 4·15 P. M.
For Atco and intermediate stations..... 10·15 A. M.
For Hammonton and intermediate stations. 6·00 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVE:—
Haddonfield, 6 and 11 A. M., and 1, 3·15, and 10 P. M.
Atco, 12·15 P. M.; Hammonton 6 A. M.
Night line for Haddonfield leaves Camden 11·30 P. M.
Freight must be delivered at Vine street wharf by 4 P. M. to insure its transportation next day.
5 12 D. H. MUNDY Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.
Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
7·00 a. m. (accommodation), for Fort Washington.
7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.
8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.
9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.
11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.
1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.
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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHURCH CHARITY.

The New Home for the Aged and Infirm Members of the M. E. Church.

On the 15th of June, with appropriate ceremonies, the Home for the Aged and Infirm Members of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be dedicated to the noble purpose for which it was erected. This institution has been in existence for years, being first located on Tenth street, above Poplar. Shortly after the trustees purchased the Creighland estate, situated on Thirteenth street and Lehigh avenue, comprising nearly six acres and a half of land, and an old stone mansion containing thirteen rooms. $17,000 were paid for this eligible site, and recent and contemplated improvements have rendered its value, in the estimation of competent judges, not less than $100,000. But the building having accommodations for only twenty-six inmates, and there being on the list no less than eighty worthy applicants, the Board of Trustees decided upon the erection of a new "Home," and in May of 1870 the work was commenced. On the 16th of June succeeding the corner-stone was laid, and the progress on the edifice was thereafter rapid. In the construction of the building permanency has been considered as true economy, and the quality of the material used and soundness of the workmanship have been in consonance with this recognized principle. Ventilation, light, and heating have been cautiously cared for. The building proper is in the Italian style of architecture, and the chapel Gothic. The main building is three stories in height, and 50 by 59 feet. The extension wing, which connects it with the chapel, is also three stories in height, while the chapel, though a story less than the general building, has a lofty and conspicuous gable. The dimensions of the extension wing are 84·6 feet from the main building to the chapel, and 40 feet in width, while the chapel is 30 by 54 feet. To this is added the kitchen wing, two stories in height and in dimensions 38 by 28 feet.

The accommodation which will be afforded, as shown by the plans, is as follows:—

Passing through the vestibule from the portico, we enter the hall, which is eleven feet six inches wide and runs from front to rear. Leading to this hall is a side entrance also, which is accessible by four stone steps on the outside, and seven wooden steps and landing on the inside. Directly opposite to this is the large hall, in which is the principal staircase. This hall has at one end four water-closets, while at the other, or front, it is in connection with a parlor by means of sliding doors. It also opens into the long corridor of the extension. There are three parlors on this floor, measuring twenty-two feet six inches by twenty feet nine inches and nineteen feet three inches by sixteen feet six inches respectively. In the largest of these is a square bay window on the front.

In the rear of the dining-room, and communicating by a short passage, in which is the stair leading to the basement cellar, is the kitchen with its pantry, closets and dumb-waiter, hotel range, sinks, etc. In this kitchen wing, and in immediate connection with the extension, is the ventilating shaft, four feet two inches square on the inside. Into this the smoke from the kitchen range will pass through the central flue, thus producing a perfect draft, by which the foul air from other parts of the building will be drawn off.

The corridor in the extension is eight feet nine inches wide, and gives access to thirteen bed-rooms, seven on one side nine feet by twelve feet four and a half inches each; and six on the other, ten feet by thirteen feet six inches each. On this side is located the Matron's pantry, thirteen feet one and a half inches by twenty feet six inches, having a dumb waiter, convenient for communication with the upper part of the building. On the opposite side of the corridor is an offset in which is a hall and stairs, and a wash-room with water-closets. We now pass from the corridor into the dining room, twenty-six feet by fifty feet, thoroughly lighted with a three-mullioned window, twelve feet four inches wide, besides five windows on the sides.

Over the kitchen is the second story, which is to be appropriated to the servants' sleeping rooms, six in number, and two bath-rooms. Over the dining-room is the chapel, being of the same size, twenty-five feet in height at the centre, and eighteen feet at the sides. It will be neatly and conveniently fitted up, and will seat two hundred. Under the dining-room is the laundry, fully supplied with stationary wash-tubs, and all the requisites of a perfect department in this line. The ventilation here is in connection with the shaft already spoken of, through which all steam and vapor are effectually carried off, and dampness prevented. The ironing-room is also here located, and is likewise furnished with every modern convenience. There are forty-eight bed-rooms and four bath-rooms besides an ample provision of water-closets. The basement is conveniently apportioned off into cellars and all necessary store-rooms, as well as for heating apparatus, and the whole will be most thoroughly drained.

The exterior walls of the building are of Yardleyville stone, the dressings, such as the caps and sills of doors and windows, are of Hummelstown stone from Dauphin county, Pa. The architects were Charles D. Supplee & Son. The total cost of the "Home" was $55,000, and it is gratifying to know that when it is dedicated it will be encumbered by not a dollar of debt. Of the outlay the Sunday-school children have raised nearly $5000, and now propose to bear the expense of furnishing the building, which will not fall short of $3000. The Board of Directors is made up from thirty churches in this city. Of the inmates at present 20 are women and 5 men. The oldest was born in 1785 and the youngest in 1829. Bishop Simpson will officiate at the dedication.

LA SALLE COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—In the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening next, the fourth annual commencement of La Salle College will take place, with the Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood presiding. The exercises will begin with musical selections by the college band, after which J. T. Harrity will deliver an essay on "Fatherland," followed by William F. Dougherty, on "The Press: its Liberties and Restrictions." Professors Hurrmann, Peltz, Strasser, and Streland will then entertain the audience with vocal gems, after which William F. Harrity will follow in an address on "Government and Law as affecting the greatness of a nation." Bishop Wood will then confer the degree of Master of Arts on William F. Harrity, of Wilmington, Del.; Bachelor of Arts on J. I. McEvoy, of this city, and J. T. Harrity, of Wilmington; Bachelor of Science on M. J. Nowlan, Cornelius Smith, William J. McGucken, R. P. Tobin, J. P. Gready, and B. J. Ruston, all of this city; Canonical Diplomas on B. F. McElroy, E. J. Taylor, F. A. McKeone, and P. F. Reilly, each of Philadelphia. The valedictory address will be delivered by J. I. McEvoy, and Hon. John P. O'Neill will close the exercises in an address to the graduates.

LUTHERAN SUNDAY SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—Interesting anniversary exercises of the schools connected with St. Mark's Lutheran Church were held last evening in the church building. Addresses were made, and hymns appropriate to the occasion were sung by the children. A representation of the 11th chapter of Hebrews was given, in which several scholars presented banners bearing the names of the various patriarchs mentioned in the chapter, and recited the appropriate verse, the remaining portions of the chapter being filled up by the recitation of the whole school. Several interesting addresses connected with the subject and day were also made.

AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—To-morrow night, in the Academy of Music, the forty-seventh anniversary of the American Sunday School Union will take place. The exercises on the occasion will be of the most agreeable description. A crowded house always greets the anniversary of this very effective Church agent.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A basket of clothing in a house at the corner of Seventh and Oxford streets caught fire yesterday morning. An officer put out the flames with a bucket of water.

A CANDIDATE.—George Handy Smith, the well-known detective, is a candidate for legislative honors in the First district of this city.

ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.

A Costly Edifice to be Erected at Broad and Arch—A Beautiful Structure—A Description of the Parts—Cost About $200,000.

The congregation of St. John's Lutheran Church, on Race street above Fifth, have decided to erect a new church structure at the southwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. They have appointed a building committee and selected the architect. He has submitted his plan, which has been found to be satisfactory.

The ground on which the church will stand was formerly three distinct lots, and was secured at a cost of $60,000. It measures seventy-five feet on Arch street, by one hundred and thirty-nine feet on Broad street, and being capable therefore of accommodating a larger church than there is now in the city.

The church proper will be on the second floor of the building, and in its general dimensions will measure in length 112 feet by 70 feet in width. There will be on the main floor 820 sittings arranged in rows of seats separated by one centre aisle six feet wide, and by two smaller side aisles four feet wide; while in the galleries there will be 300 sittings, making altogether 1100. The height of the building from the church floor to the apex of the main roof will be sixty feet, that of the side aisles being thirty feet. The clere-story arches will be supported by polished red and chocolate colored marble columns from the quarries of Vermont, Lake Champlain, and Rose Crystal quarry of New Jersey. These columns will have floriated caps of Caen stone elaborately carved, and bands and bases of black Belgian marble highly polished. The arrangement of the arcading of the aisles will be such as to give to the interior the effect of a transept church.

In the western wall above the organ there will be a large traceried rose window, ten feet in diameter, forming, with the decorated front of the organ, a prominent feature of this portion of the interior. The recess for the pulpit will be at the south end of the building, and will occupy a space of twenty-two feet by thirty.

The altar itself will be the principal feature at this end of the building, and will stand detached from the walls around, and occupying a space of about sixteen feet square in the centre of the platform. Its centre will rise about twenty-five feet from the platform, in the form of a highly-decorated canopy, octagonal in plan, with polished marble columns at its angles.

Back of the altar there will be a handsome stone-plate tracery window, fourteen feet wide and twenty-six feet high, filled with richly stained glass. A corresponding window, somewhat larger, will occupy the east gable on Broad street, and form a marked feature of the transept. The main roof of the building will be of open timber construction, with curved, arched braces handsomely moulded with ornamental tracery work in the spandrels; diagonal rafters, of the same form, being placed at the intersection of the transept roof with the main roof.

The material of which this beautiful church will be constructed will be of serpentine stone, with the dressings, arches, and string courses of Ohio stone, and coping of Hummelstown brown stone. The shafts of the doorways and windows are to be of Franklin stone, the predominating character of the design being Gothic.

The western porch and tower will be connected by an arcade or covered way of four arches of Ohio stone, with Franklin stone columns, the height of the top of these arches being about eighteen feet above the level of the pavement.

At the northeast corner will rise a massive tower, 26 feet square at the base, and having an almost unbroken outline to the height of 92 feet. At this level, and at each angle of the tower, there will be a circular turret 5 feet in diameter, and 52 feet in height, and from the level of the pavement, 142 feet. Between these the upper courses of the tower will be boldly projected out, making the square of the upper portion of the tower on a line with the projection of the turrets, and giving a castellated effect to the whole. Between the turrets will be Louvre windows of bold design. The entire construction of this portion of the tower will be of light Ohio stone, relieved by occasional bands of Franklin, and with background of green stone.

The roof of the tower will rise above the cornice to the height of forty feet, and will be surmounted by an ornamental cresting of light iron work, fifteen feet high. It will be covered with slate, arranged in bands of color with angle dressings of copper. On each of the four sides of the tower, below the turrets, there will be large circular windows, with tracery of Ohio stone, and having boldly relieved arches of alternate Franklin and Ohio stone. The entire height of this portion of the edifice, from the pavement to the top of the cresting, will be 175 feet.

The space immediately above the tower entrance on Arch street will be occupied by a band of Ohio stone, on which will be carved the opening line of Luther's hymn, "A Mighty Fortress is our God."

The cost of this building will be about $200,000.

CHILDREN'S WHITSUNTIDE SERVICES.—The various Sunday-schools attached to the Episcopal churches of Germantown held a united celebration yesterday in Christ Church, Tulpehocken street. The chancel was beautifully decorated with a richly colored monogram, a cross, and an anchor of greens and other ornaments of flowers. There were over 500 children in the church before the exercises commenced, and the visitors crowded the side aisles and galleries.

Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Howe, of St. Luke's Church, Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Rumney, of Christ Church, Germantown. The several clergymen from the various churches of the denomination in Germantown were also present in the church, and took part in the exercises. Several hymns were sung with fine effect by the children.

The children were provided with bouquets, which, near the close of the exercises, were placed upon the green emblems in the chancel, and formed most beautiful floral representations of the anchor, cross, star, and the letters I. H. S. The children of St. Michael's Church filled the anchor with flowers, the children of Christ Church the star, the children of St. Luke's the monogram, the children of Calvary Church the cross, and the children of the Church of St. John the Baptist, the emblem of the Trinity.

DEATH OF A SOMNAMBULIST.—William Neiman fell asleep in the old South Penn Hose house yesterday afternoon. About 7·30 he deliberately came to the window while asleep and attempted to walk on the air, but as solid bodies gravitate to the earth, William fell and fractured his skull and broke an arm. Aid was summoned, but his spirit left his body about an hour afterwards. Neiman was 28 years old, a lithographer by trade, and a single man. At the time of his death he was foreman in Zeiss' match factory.

PAINFULLY HURT.—Anna Young, a young woman, had her hand crushed in a machine at a mill in Hale's lane, near Darby, on Saturday. The pain was so excruciating that she ran through the streets crying and calling for help. She was taken into the station at Twenty-fourth and Chesnut streets, and Dr. Harlan attended to her injuries.

DRUNKEN SWIMMERS.—James Ryan and Patrick Bennett took a boat and rowed down the Schuylkill. Near Gray's Ferry Bridge they undressed to swim, and during this operation the boat upset. They were rescued by crew No. 4 of the Schuylkill Police. They were intoxicated when taken out of the water.

CLASS-DAY UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The class of '71 of the University of Pennsylvania will hold their "Class-day," in the Musical Fund Hall, on Friday next at 4½ P. M. The committee of arragements include Messrs. Morris J. Lewis, Louis N. Bruner, Craig Heberton, Griffith E. Abbott, and George R. Justice.

CAPE MAY.—On Monday, the 29th instant, the West Jersey Railroad Company will add a through Cape May train to their present schedule, leaving Philadelphia at 8·15 A. M.; returning will leave Cape May at 1·15 P. M. The time of the Local Accommodation train has been changed to 5·45 P. M.

BEWARE.—Eight swimmers, who went into the Schuylkill off Pine street wharf, were arrested and fined for their temerity.

THE GARTLAND INVESVIGATION.

Inquest by the Coroner this Morning—A Verdict of Death from Drowning Rendered.

Coroner Brown this morning held an inquest in the case of Patrick Gartland, aged twenty-two years, living at Cadwallader and Jefferson streets, whose body was found floating in the Delaware, opposite Bridesburg, on Friday last. Gartland was out with a party of men fishing on Friday last, and disappeared under circumstances which seemed to authorize the arrest of his companions. They were arraigned before Alderman Burns and committed for a further hearing.

Henry C. Scott sworn—I reside at No. 1409 N. Fourth street; knew Patrick Gartland; was with him on Monday morning last on the Delaware; we hired a boat, and went fishing in the cove between Petty's Island and Jersey; afterwards we rowed over to the water-works wharf on the Jersey side; we made fast to the wharf, and three besides myself went up on the wharf for the purpose of drying our clothes; we left Gartland in the boat tying his shoes; we had been gone about fifteen minutes, and when we returned Gartland was not in the boat; we asked a boy who was sawing wood on the wharf what had become of Gartland, but the boy did not know; we searched around for him some time, as we thought he was hiding; I did not give the matter much attention, as we thought Gartland had got out of the boat and given us the slip; a man on the wharf stuck a boat-hook down, but did not bring up anything; Gartland was somewhat intoxicated at the time, and we were all pretty full of liquor; the whole party were on the best of terms, not a single angry word having passed the entire day; we went to the wharf because myself and Gartland had fallen overboard, and we wanted to dry our clothes.

Richard Cushing, living at No. 1136 Beach street, corroborated the testimony of the previous witness. He said that Gartland had a bottle of whisky with him.

Morris Cushing, residing at No. 514 Jefferson street, was also an occupant of the boat on the day mentioned. His testimony elicited nothing new.

Michael Quinn, who was with the party, made the same statements as the previous witness.

George P. Marshall, of the Camden Water Works, saw the men on the wharf at the time Gartland was missed; they talked to him about it; they thought that Gartland had been hiding.

George P. Marshall, Jr, the lad who was running around on the wharf, testified that he did not see the men get out of the boat; he heard the boat bump against the wharf, and he looked at it, but no one was in it; he did not know how long the boat was there before he heard it bump against the wharf.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a thorough examination of the body of Gartland on Saturday last, but found no marks of violence whatever.

The jury rendered a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Under this verdict the prisoners would be discharged, but the further hearing by Alderman Burns does not take place until Wednesday afternoon. That magistrate was present at the inquest, and he purposes to consult District Attorney Sheppard as to what is proper to be done.

THE FIRE AT THIRTY-FIRST AND CHESNUT STREETS.—Messrs. Edward Patterson & Brother, manufacturers of zephyrs, yarn, etc., at the building at Thirty-first and Chesnut streets, which was partially destroyed by fire yesterday, lose about $10,000, upon which they have insurances on their machinery and stock in each of the following companies:—Franklin Insurance Company, $1500; Pennsylvania Insurance Company, $2000; People's, of Pittsburg, $2000; Allegheny, of Pittsburg, $1000; Monongahela, of Pittsburg, $1000; Franklin, of Cincinnati, $2000; Great Western, of Chicago, $1000; Central, of Altoona, $1000.

Messrs. Samuel Haigh & Co., manufacturers of woollen goods, are insured as follows:—Anthracite Company, $1500; People's, of Philadelphia, $2000; Exchange, of New York, $1500.

The loss of H. Mehl, tobacco manufacturer, will be about $700; insured in the Union Mutual for $1000.

The fire at the stable on Locust street wharf is supposed to have been kindled by an incendiary. It is under investigation by Assistant Fire Marshal Randall. The firm lost five very valuable draught horses.

YOUNG RUFFIANS—A RAID BY THE POLICE.—The vicinity of Broad street, between Vine and Callowhill streets, has lately been in ested by a lot of young ruffians, who give themselves the name of the "Reading Hose Company." Their employment consists in insulting the passers-by, and when a favorable opportunity presents, at tacking an unwary citizen, and robbing him. Some nights ago two gentlemen were attacked and stabbed by them. Last week an officer interfered while they were beating a man, and arrested one of his assailants. The gang turned upon the officer and maltreated him so severely that he was glad to escape with his life, leaving the prisoner in their hands. On Saturday night Lieutenant McGuffin and twelve officers made a raid upon them, and arrested seven, three of whom, named James Gilligan, James Devinney, and John Mildroo, who are said to be ringleaders. Alderman Jones held them to answer.

CAPTURED BY A WOMAN.—Mrs. Walters is the proprietress of an ice cream saloon at No. 1002 Girard avenue. On Saturday night last two young fellows called in and ordered ices, etc., and their buxom waitress, the daughter of Mrs. Walters, left to procure them. Upon returning, what was her surprise to find the saloon empty. She hurried up-stairs, suspecting something wrong, and midway on the flight discovered the worthies. One rushed by her; the other she collared, and while she thus held him securely, screamed for help. Her mother arrived upon the scene. The charge was transferred to her, and the daughter ran out for an officer, who soon arrived and took the miserable youth into custody. He gave his name as Thomas Murray, and on his person were found a pistol and a bunch of skeleton keys. He will receive a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on Saturday afternoon and evening, performances will be given for the benefit of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard and Mr. C. D. Hess, the manager of the English operatic combination. All the artists of the English Opera Company will appear, as will also Mrs. John Drew and the entire company of the Arch Street Theatre. The performances will be of an unusually interesting character, and we hope that they will receive the liberal patronage of the public.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Samuel Durand, a single man, aged about 45 years, and very deaf was fatally injured this morning about 7 o'clock at Mount Holly by being knocked down and run over by the engine of the 6 A. M. train. In trying to avoid the Burlington train he stepped on to the up-track and was struck in the back. The accident was entirely unavoidable. Both of his legs were taken off below the knees, and he was injured internally.

SINGULAR POISONING CASE.—Mr. John Thomas, residing at No. 2233 B street, visited the Odd Fellows' Cemetery in company with some friends, on Sunday last, and while there weeded some grass from the flowers on a grave. On arriving home he discovered a poison had entered his skin, completely covering his body with a mass of putrid corruption. The doctors in attendance say they are unable to determine the nature of the poison.

A DERANGED WOMAN.—Barbara Siegel was found by Superintendent Roberts yesterday in the marshes at Point Breeze Gas Works. She was almost nude, and apparently deranged. Being taken to the First District Station, she stated to a German interpreter that she had two brothers in the city, named Michael and Martin Sulger, but for some reason would not tell where they lived. She will be sent to the Almshouse.

ATTEMPTED INCENDIARISM.—Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning a daring attempt was made to set fire to a grocery store at Fifteenth and South streets, occupied by J. Drain. Coal oil was poured upon the threshold and mixed with powder and brimstone. A fuse was connected with this mass of combustibles, but, fortunately, it proved defective, and the house was saved.

SUDDEN DEATH.—William Duke, residing at No. 418 Dickerson street, in the First ward, died very suddenly, from hemorrhage of the lungs, this morning about six o'clock. The deceased rose at an early hour, dressed himself, and while waiting for breakfast was taken with the hemorrhage.

WHIT MONDAY.

The Celebration by the Germans.

To-day all our suburban resorts will echo the songs of the "Vaterland" and the pop of the beer barrel bung. Whit Monday is a holiday with our German friends, and they are all very eager to take advantage of the opportunities for pleasure which it invariably affords. At an early hour in the day, the cars running to the various parks were crowded with celebrants. It was the rule for entire families, dressed in their gayest attire, to join in the holiday pleasures. We can only give the programme of the observance of the day:—

At the Wissahickon Park, at ten o'clock, the Mænnerchor, Sængerbund, Young Mænnerchor, and Harmonie singing societies assembled, with the families and friends of the members. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the concert will come off, when will be sung by the combined societies "Die Wacht am Rhein," "Gieges, gesang der Deutschen nach der Hermanns-schlacht," and "Wer hat dict, der Schoner-Wald."

The Philadelphia Rifle Club gives a family festival at the Schutzen Park, to which all members with their families have been invited. Strangers can only be introduced on this occasion by special admission tickets. This afternoon the prize target-shooting will commence and be continued to-morrow.

The Philadelphia Turner Society and Liederkranz Vocal Society hold their picnic at Humboldt Park, Twentieth street, above Diamond. The Cecelia and Allemania Societies and the Kreuznacher Sængerbund wi l join them.

The Beethoven Mænnerchor will celebrate the day at Silversburg, and will, during this afternoon, be presented with a handsome banner.

The Concordia Mænnerchor holds its yearly picnic at Turner's Lane Park, at Seventeenth and Montgomery avenue.

The Beethoven Liederkranz and Germania Turners' Society meet in Schiller Park.

The Harmonia Singing Society has its second picnic in Bridesburg Grove.

The Concordia Society goes to South Broad Street Park.

The Teutonia Sængerbund revels on Smith's Island.

The "Arion" will be presented with a banner at the Diamond Cottage Garden.

The Mozart Mænnerchor and Fidelio Society sing at Schuylkill Park.

The Swiss Mænnerchor make an excursion to Bridesburg.

A FIGHTING FELLOW.—John Sullivan, a pugilistic hero, while engaged in smashing things in Bread street, near Arch, was taken in custody by Officer Andrade. Before the latter had gone far Sullivan hit him over the eye, cutting a gash from which the blood flowed freely. After a wholesome application of the locust, Sullivan was taken to the station. Alderman Godbou held him in $1000 bail to answer.

A DOMESTIC MAULER.—Randolph Furmevall, living at No. 1016 South Twenty-second street, yesterday came home drunk and beat his wife, who cried for help. An officer arrested the husband, and upon taking him before Alderman Dallas the wife refused to testify against him. The Alderman nevertheless placed him under $500 bail.

THE CHILD IS SAVED.—A horse ran away this morning, dashing out Callowhill street, from Ridge avenue, at a furious rate. A child in the street was leaped over by the horse, and was unhurt, but wondering what had passed over it so swiftly. That child is born for protection until its mission is fulfilled. The horse was captured at Eleventh and Vine streets.

LOST HER MONEY.—A woman living near Ninth and Vine streets on Friday of last week drew from the bank, to buy a bond, $113. She was afraid to leave it at home, and carried it with her on Saturday to Fairmount. When she returned the money was gone, some dexterous thief having picked her pocket.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Government Cases.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

In the case of Michael Kerns, of Harrisburg, who was charged with passing a counterfeit ten-dollar national bank note, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Thomas Connor was put upon trial charged with forging a claim for subsistence furnished to recruits for the army. It was alleged that he sent to Washington a claim for a large lot of groceries said to have been delivered to soldiers in September, 1869, which was a false one. The case was not concluded at the close of our report.

Charge of Conspiracy.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

The case of Edward Lyons and Charles C. Rhodes, charged with conspiracy to cheat and defraud Mrs. Jermon out of her house at Broad and Oxford streets, was resumed to-day from Friday. Mrs. Jermon testified that she purchased the house with her own money, and the defendants obtained the first mortgage of $5000 from an insurance company, and proceeded to foreclose it. She called upon Mr. Lyons at the Girard House, and offered to get him within an hour the full amount due if he would give up the mortgage; but he declined, saying he and Mr. Rhodes had bought the mortgage for the purpose of making the money Mr. Jermon owed them, and they intended to make it.

Mr. James R. Booth was called to prove that he tendered the amount to defendants, but in answer to the first question said he never saw them on the subject. On trial.

N. Y. MONEY MARKET SATURDAY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"During the past week trade has been quite active in exportable goods, and the dealings in cotton more especially have been at advancing prices, a result of the generally accepted belief that the South will not grow so large a crop in 1871-72 as during 1870-71. Naturally enough, after the great decline in the price of the staple the past two years there is less temptation to enter on a widespread speculative cultivation, and should the yield of 1871-72 show a reaction in the quantity produced it will not have been unexpected. The dry goods trade is on its oars.

"The supply of money has seldom been as great as just now, and it seems to be high tide in this respect the world over. London is glutted as much as New York, and the statement is made that the Bank of England holds more bullion on deposit than ever before recorded in its history. The average rate on call loans during the week was three per cent., and numerous transactions occurred at as low as two per cent. These figures apply, of course, to the transient lending of money, but discounts show a corresponding relaxation, prime paper being easily negotiable at about five per cent. A close analysis of the current of the market shows a little more activity toward the close, and the fact has suggested as an explanation that the stock cliques are quietly buying large amounts of stock in the desperate hope of inducing a large short interest as a preliminary to making a series of 'corners,' in the diversion produced by which they calculate upon unloading their stocks during the summer and before the fall shall subject them to the dangers of active money. Of course, with such an abundance of money here, in London, and at the chief centres generally, the degree of activity to be looked for next fall is a very debatable point.

"Foreign exchange was alternately weak and strong, although in its recuperation it did not get back to its starting quotations. The decline was prepared by the better supply of double eagles and precipitated by heavy sales against the negotiation in London of a portion of a new loan offered by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. The limitation of the supply from this source led to a reaction later in the week, the market closing only steady, however, on the basis of 110¾@110¾ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 110¾@110¾ for sight bills."

CROQUET!

CROQUET!

CROQUET

Full size set only $2·50.

We have the very best make of Croquet, Apple, Wood, Bird-eye Maple, Rock Maple, and Box Wood.

WM. H. HOSKINS,

Stationer, Engraver, and Steam-Power Printer

No. 913 ARCH STREET,

5 20 smwf PHILADELPHIA.

STRAYED—A HEAVY BROWN MARE, white face, long mane; a sorrel Horse, white hind feet, light, each 15½ hands high. They were tracked on the Baltimore pike to Powell's coal-yard; then last on the road leading from there to Darby. A liberal reward will be paid for their recovery. GEORGE C. HOWARD, Wallingford, Delaware county, or 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street. 1t*

FOURTH EDITION

THE INSURANCE CONVENTION.

The Book Concern Troubles.

Greeley and the Presidency

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

New Loan Subscriptions

FROM WASHINGTON.

Inspection of Army Hospitals.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The Surgeon-General leaves to-day on a tour of inspection of the army hospitals throughout the country.

Great preparations for observing

Decoration Day

are going on. There will be exercises at Arlington, Culpeper, Fredericksburg, and all cemeteries about Washington to-morrow. Fifty thousand graves will be strewn with flowers.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Telegraphic Coin Transfer.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Seven hundred thousand dollars in coin was transferred by telegraph to-day from the Sub-Treasury at San Francisco to New York.

Internal Revenue Receipts

to-day, $607,261.

Subscriptions to the New Loan

up to noon, $200,000.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Greeley and the Presidency.

LEAVENWORTH, May 29.—Yesterday's *Times* publishes the following correspondence:—

LEAVENWORTH CITY, April 29, 1871.—Hon. Horace Greeley—Dear Sir:—Your many friends in Kansas desire to have your views in relation to your name being brought before the next National Republican Convention in 1872 for nomination for President. Without any disrespect to General Grant, we believe that no living American statesman has the claim of yourself for President.

Very respectfully, your friend,
WILLIAM LARMARE.

"NEW YORK TRIBUNE" OFFICE, NEW YORK, May 4, 1871.—My Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 29th, asking pointed questions with regard to our political future. I must reply in great haste. I trust never henceforth to be an aspirant for any office or political position whatever, but I fully purpose also never to decline any duty or responsibility which my political friends shall see fit to devolve upon me, and of which I shall be able to fulfil the obligations without neglecting more imperative duties.

I have not yet formed a decided opinion as to the man who ought to be our next Republican candidate for President, but it seems to me advisable that he should be a steadfast, constant believer in the good old Whig doctrine of one presidential term.
HORACE GREELEY.

The *Times* remarks editorially that Greeley has many warm friends in Kansas. In the southeastern portion of the State

Greeley Clubs

are already organizing. The letter itself was evidently written for publication, and places Greeley squarely before the people as a candidate for the Presidency.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Insurance Convention.

NEW YORK, May 29.—At the Insurance Convention to-day Samuel P. Blagden, of the North British and Mercantile Company, read an address in behalf of foreign companies doing business here, acceding to the proposed law for depositing a portion of their assets in the hands of trustees in the State where the principal office is.

The Book Concern Troubles.

A motion was made to-day in the Supreme Court, before Judge Ingraham, for a peremptory *mandamus* to compel the Methodist Book Concern authorities to permit Dr. Lanahan to examine the books. In opposition to the motion, an affidavit was presented that Dr. Lanahan had been suspended and declared untrustworthy. After argument, the case was adjourned till Thursday next.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Arrived, steamer Westphalia, from Hamburg.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Business is generally suspended. Street quotations for Wheat, offered at $1·26¾ for No. 2, seller June.

Corn may be quoted at 51¾@51¾c., seller May or June, and 53¾c. bid, seller July.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	4,000	6,000	Oats, bus....	42,000	4,000
Wheat, bus.	46,000	33,000	Rye, bus....	4,000	3,000
Corn, bus.	275,000	200,000	Barley, bus..	1,000	1,000

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Cotton strong; sales 1000 bales middling uplands at 17½c.; middling Orleans 17¾c. Flour dull and market favors buyers; sales 8500 barrels State at $5·60@6·80; Ohio at $6·25@6·90; Western at $5·60@7·15; Southern at $6·25@9. Wheat quiet and steady, and no sales; spring, $1·48@1·49; winter red and amber Western, $1·64@1·68. Corn heavy; sales 41,000 bushels mixed Western at 65@68c. for unsound, and 69@74c. for sound. Oats dull; sales 10,000 bushels Ohio at 66@68c. Beef quiet and steady. Pork quiet and steady. Lard unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at 92½c.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 29.—Stocks active. Money easy at 3 per cent. Gold, 111½. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 115½; do. 1864, cp., 111½; do. 1865, cp., 111¾; do. 1865, new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113¾; do. 1868, 114; 10-40s, 109¾; Virginia 6s, new, 74½; Missouri 6s, 95½; Canton Co., 83; Cumberland preferred, 34; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 99½; Erie, 29½; Reading, 118½; Adams Express, 81½; Michigan Central, 124½; Michigan Southern, 114½; Illinois Central, 134; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99; Western Union Telegraph, 59.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Phila & E 6s..	92	300 sh Sch Nav Pf..	18½
$5000 do.....	91½	100 do.....	18¾
$7500 Leh Gold L...	94¾	20 sh Penna R.....	62
$2000 City 6s, New.	103	4 do.....	62
56 sh Cam & Am..	130	712 do.....	62
200 sh Reading R..	59·56	100 do.....	62
400 do.....b30	59·56	100 do.....	62
800 do.....b10	59·56	100 do.....	62¼
300 do.....b5	59½	100 do.... allot.	62½
200 do.....s60	59½	100 do.....	62¾
100 do.....s5	59·56	267 do.....	62½
600 do b60	59·59	100 do.....	63¼
300 do.....b60	59·59	100 do.....s60	62¾
300 do b30	59½	410 sh O C & A R....	52
200 do.....s5	59·56	100 do.....b60	52½
100 sh Phil & E R..	29¾	200 sh Cata Prf.s60	46½
100 do.....b5	29¾	200 do.....	46¾
200 do.....	29¾	100 sh Leh Na..s60	37½
300 do.....b60	29¾	500 do.....b30	38
100 sh Mor Cl pf....125		200 do.....	37¾
100 sh Sp & Pine.b5	31		

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC R.R.

Sunday Train for Atlantic City.

On and after June 4 next the Sunday Mail Train will be resumed between Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

Leaving Vine Street Ferry at 8·00 A. M.

Returning, leave Atlantic City at 4·00 P. M.

Stopping at all Stations.

5 29 6trp1 D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

THE TRAGEDY AT PITTSTON.

Aid for the Sufferers.

The Whit-Monday Celebration

The Mississippi Bridge.

Ceremonies at St. Louis.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Pittston Calamity.

NEW YORK, May 29.—A despatch to Blake, Mason & Co. says the coal mine accident was caused by the friction of the machinery. Brown, superintendent of the colliery, was in this city at the time of the accident, and left last evening for home. The loss of property and business will be large in addition to the loss of life.

The Evening *Post* says:—"The families of the men lost by this calamity will be cared for by the public with the same large charity extended to the sufferers by the Avondale fire. This community in particular, in whose service the fatal mine was worked, will be prompt and liberal in supplying their wants.

A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music in a few days, at which all the facts of the calamity will be considered and appeals made in behalf of the families it has deprived of support. But if the West Pittston Coal Company be justly accused of having illegally exposed its men to death, the whole burden of the future support of their families ought to fall upon it, though it should require the confiscation of its entire property."

Whit-Monday in New York.

The various German organizations in this city are celebrating Whit-Monday by picnics, excursions, and social festivities. Nearly 5000 Teutons went to Staten Island this morning, and numbers equally great to different parks and places of resort in the vicinity of New York.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., May 29.—The down noon express train on the New Haven Railroad to-day struck a wagon containing John Miller, grocery merchant, who had a leg and arm broken, and was otherwise injured. There is reason to hope his injuries will not prove fatal. A young man, named Hirman, was slightly injured. The horse was killed.

ALBANY, May 29.—The German peace jubilee was the most imposing demonstration ever witnessed in this city. The procession was nearly two hours in passing a given point. The exercises consisted of addresses in German and English and music this afternoon.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Opening.

ST. LOUIS, May 29.—A large party of citizens went to St. Charles this morning to celebrate the completion and opening of the new railroad bridge across the Missouri river. The bridge will be immediately used by the North Missouri Railroad.

Presbyterian Assembly.

CHICAGO, May 29.—In the Presbyterian Assembly to-day the report of the Judicial Committee was presented, and recommended, in reference to the complaint of certain members of the Session Church of Eaton, Ohio, against the Cincinnati Synod, that the complainant have leave to withdraw the complaint without preludice, and be advised to present the same to that Synod.

The report also recommended that the complaint of Christian Kern and others be again referred to the New Orleans Presbytery, with the injunction that complainants be allow